

खिद्र् ^{१८} Beat, kill. खिंदन्ति साधुं दंभी The insolent wretch beats the good man. *Obs.* When this root means *grieve*, it is of the fourth and seventh conjugation.

पिश् ^{१८} Organize. पिशन्ति पेशी The egg becomes flesh. पिशितं Flesh.

प्रच्छ् ^{१८} प्रच्छितुं To ask.

262. THE radical **रू** of प्रच्छ् Ask, and भ्रस्ज् Fry, is changed to its corresponding vowel, namely to **ऋ**, in the first four tenses.

Obs. This root will be often found written with a single **छ्**.

Common Form.

1. Present Tense.	पृच्छन्ति	पृच्छतः	पृच्छन्ति &c.
2. The Potential.	पृच्छेत्	पृच्छेतां	पृच्छेयुः &c.
3. The Imperative.	पृच्छतु	पृच्छतां	पृच्छन्तु &c.
4. The First Pret.	अपृच्छत्	अपृच्छतां	अपृच्छन् &c.

Ex. पृच्छन्ति or पृच्छन्ति गुरुं शिष्यः The scholar asks the master.

263. THE radical **सू** of भ्रस्ज् Fry, लस्ज् Be ashamed, and मस्ज् Dive, is changed to **ज्**; after which these roots are regularly inflected, like प्रच्छ् in the first four tenses.

भ्रस्ज् ^{१८} Fry. भृज्जन्ति or भृज्जते.

मस्ज् ^{१८} Immerge, dip, bathe, dive. मज्जन्ति मुनयः सर्वे All the saints immerge, or purify themselves in the water.

लस्ज् ^{१८} Be ashamed. लज्जन्ति or लज्जते वधुः The woman is ashamed.

इष् ०.० इष्टुं To want, desire.

२६४. THE root इष् Desire, makes इच्छ् or इक्ष् throughout the first four tenses.

Common Form.

1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	इच्छति	इच्छतः	इच्छन्ति &c.
2. <i>Potential.</i>	इच्छेत्	इच्छेतां	इच्छेयुः &c.
3. <i>Imperative.</i>	इच्छतु	इच्छतां	इच्छन्तु &c.
4. <i>First Pret.</i>	ऐच्छत्	ऐच्छतां	ऐच्छन् &c.

THE SEVENTH CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

२६५. THE seventh conjugation is called रथादि, from रथ्, the first root in the popular lists, and consists of about twenty-four verbs.

२६६. ROOTS of the seventh conjugation require the insertion of the syllable न् na after their last vowel in every person of the first four tenses which in the technical scheme contains ण्, but the letter न् only before those which do not. Like the second conjugation, they are inflected without अ and आ. See p. 156. If the root contains र् before the place of न्, the latter is of course changed to ण्. They all end in consonants.

रथ् १.०.० रोडुं To confine, shut up.

The last letter of a root being झ, ञ, ध, घ or भ्, opening upon the न् or ण् of a termination, cause either of those two letters to be changed to ध्;

ध्; but as two aspirates cannot unite, the first is changed to its proper non-aspirate. Thus the radical ध् of रुध् becomes ह् before ध्, and with it forms ह्.

Common Form.

1. Present Tense.

1. रुणद्धि	रुंद्धः	रुन्धन्ति
2. रुणन्ति	रुंद्धः	रुंद्ध
3. रुणध्वि	रुंध्वः	रुंध्वः

2. The Potential.

1. रुंध्यात्	रुंध्यातां	रुंध्युः &c.
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3. The Imperative.

After a consonant, धि is substituted for हि in the second person singular.

1. रुणद्धु	रुंद्धां	रुंधन्तु
2. रुंद्धि	रुंद्धां	रुंद्ध
3. रुणधानि	रुणधाव्	रुणधाम

4. The First Preterit.

The terminations दिप् and सिप् are lost after a consonant.

1. अरुणत् or अरुणद्	अरुंद्धां	अरुंधन्
2. अरुणः	अरुणत् अरुंद्धं	अरुंद्ध
or अरुणद्		
3. अरुणधं	अरुंध्व	अरुंध्व

Proper Form.

1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	रंद्धे	रंधाने	रंधते &c.
2. <i>Potential.</i>	रंधीत	रंधीयानां	रंधीरन् &c.
3. <i>Imperative.</i>	रंडां	रंधानां	रंधतां &c.
4. <i>First Part.</i>	अरंद्ध	अरंधानां	अरंधन् &c.

Ex. रण्डि गोषो गां गोष्ठे The cow-keeper confines the cow in the cow-stall.

In the same manner may be inflected every root in the following list, due attention being paid to the changes which the finals of the radicals are occasionally subject to.

भिद् ७.८.२. Separate, divide, break. भिनत्ति or भिन्ने दधिभांडं कृष्णः

Krishna breaks the pot of curds.

छिद् ७.८.२. Divide, split. छिनत्ति or छिन्ने नृणं शिशुः The child splits or divides the grass.

रिच् ७.८.२. Go to stool often. रिणत्ति or रिन्ते रोगी A sick man goes to stool often.

विच् ७.८.२. Divide. विनत्ति or विन्ते धनं भ्राता The brother divides the riches.

भृद् ७.८.२. Bruise, pound. भृणत्ति or भृन्ते हरिद्रां जनः A person bruises or pounds turmeric.

युज् ७.८.२. Join, unite, unite spiritually, use, apply. युनत्ति or युन्ते योगं योगी The man devoted to abstract contemplation applies spiritual union.

वृद् ७.८.२. Injure, devour. नृणत्ति or नृन्ते He injures, he devours.

कृत्

कुन् १.० Bind, entwine, bind about. कृणन्ति नरं कंटकेन मालाकारः

The gardener binds about the tree with thorns.

शिष् १.० Tell qualities, celebrate, distinguish. With the preposition वि—

विशिनष्टि गुणे विष्णुं He distinguishes *Viṣṇu* by good qualities.

पिष् १.० Pound, bruise, or reduce to powder. पिनष्टि यवं He bruises barley.

भञ्ज् १.० Break. भनन्ति पादपं दन्ती The elephant breaks the tree.

भुज् १.०.२ Feed, nourish, cherish. भुनक्ति भक्तं हरिः *Hari* cherishes him who worships him. In the proper form it means eat. भुंक्ते पीलु फलं कृष्णः *Kṛṣṇa* eats the *Pilu* fruit.

नृह् १.० Injure, kill. नृणद्धि रिपुं जलः A person kills an enemy.

हिस् १.० Injure, kill. हिनस्ति रिपुं He kills an enemy.

उद् १.० Make wet. (The radical *naśal* is dropped before न), उनन्ति गंगा जलेन गात्रं यतिः The devotee makes the body wet with Ganges water.

अञ्ज् १.० Make clear, manifest, anoint, beautify. अनन्ति. With the preposition वि—वनन्ति विद्यां साधुः The good man makes science clear. With the preposition अभि—अभ्यनन्ति तैलेनाङ्गं गृही The domestic man anoints the body with oil.

विज् १.० Fear, be afraid, be agitated. विनन्ति लोकः The world is agitated.

वृज् १.० Leave, quit, forsake, avoid. वृणन्ति खलं शिष्टः The distinguished man avoids a villain.

पृच् १.० Mix, associate. With the preposition सं—संपृणन्ति न केनापि यतिः The devotee associates not even with a single person.

इध् १.० Light, inflame, burn, kindle. इन्द्रे वह्निरिन्धनेन The fire kindles with the fuel.

खिद् १०० Grieve. खिंते भिक्षुः The beggar grieves.

विद् १०१ Investigate, examine, search after, try to find. विंते ब्रह्म
विवेकी He who enquires tries to find *Brahma*.

THE EIGHTH CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

२६६. THE eighth conjugation, from तन्, the first root in the popular lists, called तनादि, requires the insertion of उ before the terminations of the first four tenses, which उ is changed to ओ when followed by any person distinguished by the servile प्, such as तिप्, सिप्, &c. after which the inflection is the same as the second conjugation. See p. 156. There are only about ten simple roots of this order.

तन् १०२ Stretch, enlarge, lengthen.

Common Form.

1. Present Tense.

1. तनोति	तनुतः	तन्वन्ति
2. तनोमि	तनुथः	तनुथ
3. तनोमि	तनुवः or तन्वः	तनुमः or तन्म v. r. २५४. p. २२९.

2. The Potential.

1. तनुयान्	तनुयानां	तनुयुः &c.
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3. The

3. The Imperative.

1. तनोतु	तनुतां	तन्वन्तु
2. तनु	तनुतं	तनुत
3. तनवानि	तनवाव	तनवाम

4. The First Preterit.

1. अतनोत्	अतनुतां	अतन्वन्
2. अतनोः	अतनुतं	अतनुत
3. अतनवं	अतनुव or अतन्व	अतनुम or अतन्म

Proper Form.

1. Present Tense.	तनुते	तन्वाते	तन्वते &c.
2. Potential.	तन्वीत	तन्वीयातां	तन्वीरन् &c.
3. Imperative.	तनुतां	तन्वातां	तन्वतां &c.
4. First Pret.	अतनुत	अतन्वातां	अतन्वतां &c.

Ex. तनोति or तनुते तंत्रं तंत्रवायः The weaver stretches the loom.

The following roots are inflected in the same manner :

धन् &c. Give. धनोति or धनुते विप्राय गां धार्मिकः The religious man gives a cow to a Brahman.

क्षण् &c. Injure, kill. क्षणोति साधुं खलः The vile man injures the good man.

क्षिण् &c. Injure, kill. क्षिणोति He injures.

ऋण् &c. Go. ऋणोति He goes.

तृण् &c. Eat, eat grafs, graze. तृणोति तृणं वृषः The bull eats grafs.

द्युण् &c. Light, shine. द्युणोति It shines.

वन्

वन् ^{s.p.} Seek, beg, ask charity. वनुते भिक्षुः The beggar asks charity.
 मन् ^{s.p.} Know, understand. मनुते मुनिः सर्वं The *Muni* knows all things.

क् ^{s.p.} कर्तुं To do, make, perform.

Obs. This root is much used as an auxiliary, and is peculiar in its inflection.

267. THE radical vowel of कृ Do, is changed to अरु before those persons distinguished by a servile प्र, and to उरु before those not so distinguished. The distinctive उ is dropped after कृ, before the म्, व् or य् of a termination, not containing a servile प्र, such as वस्, मस्, यात्, &c.

Common Form.

1. Present Tense.

1. करोति	कुरुतः	कुर्वन्ति
2. करोषि	कुरुथः	कुरुथ
3. करोमि	कुर्वः	कुर्मः

2. The Potential.

1. कुर्यात्	कुर्यातां	कुर्युः &c.
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3. The Imperative.

1. करोतु	कुरुतां	कुर्वन्तु
2. कुरु	कुरुतं	कुरुत
3. करवाणि	करवाव	करवाम

4. The First Preterit.

1. अकरोत्	अकुरुतां	अकुर्वन्
2. अकरोः	अकुरुतं	अकुरुत
3. अकरवम्	अकुर्वम्	अकुर्म

Proper

Proper Form.

1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	कुरुते	कुर्वीते	कुर्वन्ते &c.
2. <i>Potential.</i>	कुर्वीत	कुर्वीयातां	कुर्वीरन् &c.
3. <i>Imperative.</i>	कुरुतां	कुर्वीतां	कुर्वतां &c.
4. <i>First Pret.</i>	अकुरुत	अकुर्वीतां	अकुर्वन्तां &c.

THE NINTH CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

268. VERBS of the ninth conjugation, called *व्यादि*, from *क्री*; the first of their class, take the syllable *ना* after the root in the first four tenses; which *ना* becomes *नी* before the consonant of a termination not having a fervile *पू*, and *न्* before the vowel of one which also is not distinguished by that letter. The dental *न्* is of course occasionally changed for a cerebral *ण्*. There are about fifty-two simple roots of this conjugation.

Roots of the ninth Conjugation ending in Vowels.

क्री ^{o.c.p.} Purchase, buy.

*Common Form.*1. *Present Tense.*

1. क्रीणानि	क्रीणीनः	क्रीणन्ति
2. क्रीणासि	क्रीणीथः	क्रीणीथ
3. क्रीणामि	क्रीणीवः	क्रीणीमः

I i

2. *The*

2. *The Potential.*

1. क्रीणीयात् क्रीणीयातां क्रीणीयुः

3. *The Imperative.*

1. क्रीणानु क्रीणीतां क्रीणन्तु &c.

4. *The First Preterit.*

1. अक्रीणात् अक्रीणीतां अक्रीणन् &c.

Proper Form.

1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	क्रीणीने	क्रीणाने	क्रीणते &c.
2. <i>Potential.</i>	क्रीणीन्	क्रीणीयातां	क्रीणीरन् &c.
3. <i>Imperative.</i>	क्रीणीतां	क्रीणानां	क्रीणतां &c.
4. <i>First Pret.</i>	अक्रीणीत्	अक्रीणातां	अक्रीणन् &c.

Ex. क्रीणानि मिलं यवेर्जनः A person buys oil seed with barley.

ज्या &c. Decay, wax old.

269. ज्या becomes जि before the first four tenses, and is then regularly inflected like क्री; as जिनाति, जिनोयात्, जिनानु, अजिनात् &c.

ज्ञा &c. ज्ञातुं To know.

270. ज्ञा drops its nasal, and becomes ज्ञी before the terminations of the first four tenses; as ज्ञानाति, ज्ञानीयात्, ज्ञानानु, अज्ञानान् &c. like क्रीणानि, &c. See r. 268.

पू २८२ Purify, cleanse.

271. CERTAIN roots, of which पू is the first, substitute a short vowel for a long in the first four tenses; after which they are inflected like क्री. Thus पू becomes पुः as पुनानि, पुनीयात्, पुनातु, अपुनात् &c. So पुनाते, पुनीत, पुनीतां, अपुनीत &c.

The following roots beginning with पू, and ending with क्री, both inclusive, appertain to this rule. But क्री and क्री have two letters; and the rule is not strictly followed with respect to others.

पू २८२ Purify. पुनानि or पुनीते विश्वं गंगा The river Ganges purifies the universe.

लू २८२ Cut. लुनानि or लुनीते He cuts.

स्तू २८२ Cover, spread. स्तूणानि or स्तूणीते गगनं मेघः The cloud spreads, or covers the sky.

कू २८२ Injure. कृणानि or कृणीते He injures.

वू २८२ Choose. वृणानि or वृणीते He chooses.

धू २८२ Shake. धुनानि or धुनीते पल्लवं वातः The wind shakes the leaf.

शू २८२ Injure. शृणानि He injures.

पू २८२ Fill, feed, nourish. पूणानि विश्वं जलेन शक्रः Sakra nourishes the earth with water.

वृी २८२ Uphold, support. वृीणानि भुवं शेषः The serpent Śeṣa supports the earth.

भू २८२ Threaten. भूणानि कुसुजं पिता A father threatens a good-for-nothing son.

दृ २८२ Tear, rend. दृणानि He tears, rends.

जृ ०० Waste, decay, grow old. जृणानि जरया जनः A person wastes with disease.

नृ ०० Lead, conduct. नृणानि नरं राजा The king conducts mankind.

मृ ०० Sound. मृणानि He sounds.

गृ ०० Go, move. गृणानि He goes.

रौ ०० Make a certain noise like a tiger. रिणानि

स्त्री ०० Embrace. स्त्रिनानि पतिं नारी A woman embraces the husband.

चौ ०० Choose. चिणानि or चीणानि रणं वीरः The hero chooses a field of battle.

भौ ०० Support, maintain. भिणानि or भ्रीणानि नारी भर्ता The husband supports the wife.

The following roots undergo no change in their vowels, and are regular like धी.

प्री ०० Please, pray. प्रीणानि or प्रीणीते पितरं पुत्रः The son pleases or petitions the father.

प्रा ०० Cook, dress, food. प्राणानि or प्राणीते He cooks.

स्कु ०० Cover. स्कुनानि or स्कुनीते कवि दानेरर्जुनः Arjuna covers Karna with arrows.

धि ०० Bind, tie. धिनानि or धिनीते वीर राजा The king binds the thief.

धु ०० Bind. धुनानि or धुनीते He binds.

कु ०० Make a particular noise. कुनानि or कुनीते.

मी ०० Injure, kill. मीनानि or मीनीते रिपु He kills an enemy.

द्रु ०० Injure, kill. द्रुणानि or द्रुणीते He injures or kills.

क्षि ०० Hunt, destroy. क्षिणानि He destroys.

Roots of the ninth Conjugation ending in Graftonants.

• ग्रह ००० ग्रह्तिन् To take.

272. THE root ग्रह Take, changes the syllable र् रा to ऋ in every period of the first four tenses, after which it is thus regularly inflected.

Common Form.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. गृह्णाति गृह्णीतः गृह्णन्ति &c.

2. *The Potential.*

1. गृह्णीयान् गृह्णीयातां गृह्णीयुः &c.

3. *The Imperative.*

273. ROOTS of the ninth conjugation ending in a silent consonant, substitute आन for the distinctive नो, in the second person singular of the imperative and drop the हि.

1. गृह्णातु	गृह्णीतां	गृह्णन्तु
2. गृह्णाण	गृह्णीत	गृह्णीत
3. गृह्णानि	गृह्णाव	गृह्णाम

4. *The First Preterite.*

1. अगृह्णात्	अगृह्णीतां	अगृह्णन्
2. अगृह्णाः	अगृह्णीत	अगृह्णीत
3. अगृह्णा	अगृह्णीव	अगृह्णाम

Proper

Proper Form.

1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	गृह्णाते	गृह्णाति	गृह्णते &c.
2. <i>Potential.</i>	गृह्णात	गृह्णाद्यातां	गृह्णीरन् &c.
3. <i>Imperative.</i>	गृह्णातां	गृह्णातां	गृह्णातां &c.
4. <i>First Pres.</i>	अगृह्णात	अगृह्णातां	अगृह्णन् &c.

बन्ध् &c. Bind.

274. THE roots बन्ध्, ब्रंश्, भंश्, यंश्, कुंश्, and क्षा of the ninth conjugation lose their respective nasal in the first four tenses.

Common Form.

1. <i>Present Tense.</i>	बध्नाति	बध्नीतः	बध्नन्ति &c.
2. <i>Potential.</i>	बध्नीयान्	बध्नीयातां	बध्नीयुः &c.
3. <i>Imperative.</i>	बध्नानु	बध्नीतां	बध्नन्तु &c.
4. <i>First Pres.</i>	अबध्नान्	अबध्नीतां	अबध्नन् &c.

In like manner are to be inflected the following:

अंश्् — Loosen, make glad, rejoice, give salvation. अश्नान्ति मुमुक्षुं हरिः

Harī makes glad, or gives salvation to him who wishes to be saved.

भंश्् — Stir, stir up, agitate, churn. भञ्जान्ति He stirs, stirs up, &c.

यंश्् — Strive together, compete. यश्नान्ति यंश् कविः The poet composes a book.

कुंश्् — Suffer pain or distress. कुञ्जान्ति रोगी The sick man suffers pain.

The following complete the list of roots of the ninth conjugation, and are regularly inflected:

उभ्

- ननु ०० Hurt, injure. नन्नाति He hurts, injures.
 नुनु ०० Hurt, injure. नुन्नाति He hurts, injures.
 मृद ०० Tread down, trample under (see). मृद्वति नलिनी गजः The
 elephant treads down the alluring of water-lilies.
 मृद ०० Make glad, please. मृद्वति गिराशुवः The parrot pleases with
 his voice.
 गुध ०० Be angry. गुध्नाति He grows angry.
 कुक्ष ०० Draw out, extract. कुक्ष्णाति He draws out.
 कुम्भ ०० Agitate, disturb, throw into confusion. कुम्भ्वाति He disturbs.
 क्लिष्ट ०० Afflict, distress, trouble. क्लिष्ट्वाति धनिकं चोरः A thief dis-
 tresses a rich man.
 अश् ०० Eat, devour. अश्नाति He eats.
 इक्ष ०० Wish, or long for repeatedly. इक्ष्वात्यन्तं शिशुः A child is con-
 tinually longing for bread.
 रिण् ०० Retire, withdraw, separate. रिण्वाति संन्यासी संबंधिभ्यः The
 Sannyāsi withdraws from his connections.
 मुष् ०० Love, have affection for, cherish, fill, cherish, nourish. मुष्वाति
 पुत्रं पिता The father loves his son.
 ष्णु ०० See मुष्.
 पुष् ०० Cherish, nourish, fatten. पुष्वाति पामरो देहं The voluptuary
 fattens the body.
 मुघ् ०० Steal. मुघ्वाति धनं चोरः A thief steals riches.
 खव् ०० or खव् ०० Grow rich. खवति or खवति He grows rich.

THE TENTH CONJUGATION:

OF THE FIRST } FOUR TENSES.

275. VERBS of the tenth conjugation are denominated चुरादि, from चुर the first root of that order in the popular lists, wherein they are usually denoted by a fervile क् or कि; the latter however is intended to show that the root so marked may also be inflected in the first. The number of roots may be considered as indefinite.

276. THE distinctive sign of the tenth conjugation is ड् put after the root, but changed to अय् before a vowel, and to य् before a consonant; after which the modification of the root, and the application of the terminations, are according to the general rules laid down for the first conjugation. q. v. See also table of terminations, p. 192.

चुर चोरयितुं To steal, steal.

The ड् of चुर is changed to ओ by rule 175, p. 146.

Common Form.

1. Present Tense.	चोरयति	चोरयतः	चोरयन्ति &c.
2. Potential.	चोरयेत्	चोरयेतां	चोरयेयुः &c.
3. Imperative.	चोरयतु	चोरयतां	चोरयन्तु &c.
4. First Pers.	अचोरयन्	अचोरयतां	अचोरयन् &c.

Proper Form.

1. Present Tense.	चोरयते	चोरयेते	चोरयन्ते &c.
2. Potential.	चोरयेत्	चोरयेयातां	चोरयेरन् &c.
3. Imperative.	चोरयतां	चोरयेतां	चोरयन्तां &c.
4. First Pers.	अचोरयन्	अचोरयेतां	अचोरयन्त &c.

कृ

कृन् १००. कीर्तयितुं To praise, celebrate.

277. THE root कृन् is changed to कीर्त् prepatoratory to its being inflected.

Common Form.

1. Present Tense.	कीर्तयति	कीर्तयन्	कीर्तयन्ति &c.
2. Potential.	कीर्तयेत्	कीर्तयेतां	कीर्तयेयुः &c.
3. Imperative.	कीर्तयतु	कीर्तयतां	कीर्तयन्तु &c.
4. First Pret.	अकीर्तयेन्	अकीर्तयेनां	अकीर्तयेन् &c.

पल् १००. पालयितुं To feed, cherish, nourish.

278. MOST roots of the tenth conjugation, containing अ followed by a single consonant, and preceded by a consonant, change that letter to आ; and thus पल् becomes पाल्, making पालयति &c. पालयेन् &c. पालयतु &c. अपालयन् &c. in the first four tenses.

As it would occupy too much space to insert here all the roots of the tenth conjugation usually given in the popular lists, the following have been selected as some of the most useful.

चिन्ति १००. Think. चिन्तयति He thinks.

यन्त्रि १००. Press. यन्त्रयति यन्त्रेण खलं राजा The king presses the rogue with a press; i. e. puts him to the torture by means of a machine.

भक्ष् १००. Eat. भक्षयति He eats.

पीड् १००. Give pain. पीडयति He gives pain.

पू १००. Fill to the brim. पूरयति पयसा वत्सं He fills to the brim the pot with milk.

छद्म ¹⁰⁰ Cover over, hide, conceal. छद्मयति He covers over.

तड् ¹⁰⁰ Beat, strike, smite. ताडयति ताम्रं ताम्रकारः The copper-smith beats the copper.

तुल ¹⁰⁰ Weigh. तोलयति काञ्चनं जनः A person weighs gold.

सत्त्व ¹⁰⁰ Quies, pacify, appease, comfort. सत्त्वयति शोकाकुलं ज्ञानी The wise man pacifies one overwhelmed with affliction.

पूज ¹⁰⁰ Worship, adore. पूजयति गुरुं शिष्यः The disciple adores the spiritual master.

निज् ¹⁰⁰ Sharpen. तेजयति शूलं He sharpens the spear.

लुट् ¹⁰⁰ Plunder. लुटयति He plunders.

वटि ¹⁰⁰ Divide, share. वटयति धनं भ्राता The brother shares the property.

मन्त्रि ¹⁰⁰ Consult in private. मन्त्रयते मन्त्रिणा राजा The king consults with his counsellor.

दशि ¹⁰⁰ Bite. दशयति He bites.

विद् ¹⁰⁰ Make known, represent, publish. वेदयते दुःखं भिक्षुः The beggar makes known his distress.

बुक् ¹⁰⁰ Bark. बुक्कयति श्वः The dog barks.

पश् ¹⁰⁰ Cord, bind, tie. पाशयति पशेन पशुं गोपः The herdsman ties a beast with a cord.

घुष् ¹⁰⁰ Proclaim, publish. घोषयति नानि जनेषु राजा The king proclaims the law among the people.

भूष् ¹⁰⁰ Ornament, adorn, dress, deck. भूषयति He dresses, &c.

मोक्ष ¹⁰⁰ Let go, or escape, shoot. मोक्षयति शरं शूरः The hero lets go an arrow.

भू ¹⁰⁰ Think, study, ponder, consider. भावयति वेदार्थं वेदिकाः The follower of the *Vēdas* study the meaning of the *Vēdas*.

कल्प १०० (makes कल्प). Form, form images in the mind, think, imagine, कल्पयति He imagines.

चर् १०० Investigate, inquire into, prove. With the preposition वि-- विचारयति धर्मं पंडितः The learned man investigates religion.

मुच १०० Put, or cast off. भोजयति कंबुकं सर्पः The serpent puts off his slough.

यस १०० Seize, devour. ग्रामयति चंद्रं राहुः Rahu seizes the moon.

पुष १०० Put on, wear. पोषयति कवचं कुमारः The youth wears armour.

कथ् १०० Narrate, tell, relate, repeat. वदयति काव्यं He repeats a poem.

धर् १०० Choose. धरयति वरं He chooses a boon.

गण १०० Count, reckon, calculate. गणयति गणको ग्रहणं The calculator calculates an eclipse.

रह् १०० Leave, quit, forsake, absent. रहयति गेहं विरामः The devout man, free from the passions, forsakes a dwelling.

स्तन् १०० Thunder. स्तनयति घनः The cloud thunders.

गद् १०० Thunder, roar. गदयति मेघः The cloud thunders.

स्पृह् १०० Hope, long. स्पृहयति गंगाये मुनिः The holy sage hopes, or longs for the Ganges.

साम् १०० Quiet, pacify, appease. सामयति बालं पयसा माता The mother pacifies the child with milk.

येल् १०० Shew time. येलयति दिनं गणकः The astrologer shews the day.

वान् १०० Fan, ventilate. वातयति शजनेन पतिं पतिव्रता The dutiful wife fans her husband with a fan.

वास् १०० Fumigate. वामयति गृहं धूपः Smoke fumigates the house.

भृग् १०० Hunt. भृगयते भृगं शार्धः The hunter hunts the deer.

भूज् १०० Make water. भूजयति बालस्तल्पे The child makes water on the bed.

पारु ¹⁰⁰ Attain the other side, or the end; accomplish, finish. पारयति

राजानुयं युधिष्ठिरः Yudhishthira accomplishes the royal sacrifice.

तीरु ¹⁰⁰ Cross over, go from one side to the other, as of a river. तीरयति

He crosses over.

चित्र ¹⁰⁰ Paint figures. चित्रयति पटं चित्रकारः The painter paints a piece of cloth.

मिश्र ¹⁰⁰ Mingle, mix. मिश्रयति धूतेनान्नं जनः A person mixes the boiled rice with oiled butter.

दंड ¹⁰⁰ Beat with a stick, chastise, punish. दंडयति दंड्यं राजा The king chastises him who is worthy of punishment.

व्यय ¹⁰⁰ Spend, expend. व्यययति धनं व्यवशीलः The spendthrift spends his riches.

वर्ण ¹⁰⁰ Describe, paint, colour. वर्णयति वस्त्रं कुसुमेन शिल्पी The artist paints the cloth with the colouring matter of the *Kusum* flower.

वर्णयति नृपं He describes or celebrates the prince.

OF THE LAST SIX TENSES COMMON TO VERBS OF EVERY CONJUGATION.

Of the Second Preterit.

279. THE second preterit is used to describe an action past, not only before the commencement of the current day, but remotely so; and, as expressed in *Sanskrit*, out of sight, unperceived. Its chief distinction is the reduplication and modification of the root according to the general rules given for that purpose in pages 128, 129, 130, q. v.

280. THE following are the technical terminations suited to the second preterit in its two active forms.

Common

Common Form.			Proper Form.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. णप्	अनुम्	उम्	ए	आने	रे
2. थप्	अणुम्	अ	मे	आथे	ध्वे
3. णप्	व	म	ए	वहे	महे

281. A servile ण्, in any termination, is used to indicate the *conversion* of a vowel, if इ or ई, to ए, if उ or ऊ, to ओ, if ऋ or ॠ to अर्, and if लृ or लृ to अल्. The term used to denote this species of change is गुणः.

282. A servile ण्, in any termination, is used to indicate the *augmentation* of a vowel; by which अ becomes आ, इ ई or ए becomes ऐ — उ ऊ or ओ becomes औ — ऋ or ॠ becomes आर् — and लृ or लृ becomes आल्; which mode of change the grammarians call वृद्धिः.

The above terminations, detached from the servile ण् and ण्, and the final स् every where reduced to ः, will stand thus :

Common Form.			Proper Form.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. अ	अनुः	उः	ए	आने	रेर
2. थ	अणुः	अ	मे	आथे	ध्वे
3. अ	व	म	ए	वहे	महे

283. ALL roots, except क्, म्, भ्, व्, दु, बु, स्तु, and, स्तु, generally require the introduction of इ before such of the above terminations as open with a consonant; namely, before थ, व, म, मे, ध्वे, वहे, and महे.

284. THE person ध्वे of this tense may be changed to द्वे, after any vowel but अ or आ.

Roots in आ in the second Preterit.

285. ROOTS in आ, of every conjugation, in forming the second preterit, drop आ before another vowel, make औ, instead of अ, in the first and third persons singular of the common form, require the insertion of इ before व, भ, वहे, महे, and optionally before य, मे, ध्वे.

दा दाते Give.

2. Second Preterit.

Common Form.

1. ददौ	ददतुः	ददुः
2. ददाथ or ददिथ	ददथुः	दद
3. ददौ	ददिथ	ददिम

Proper Form.

1. ददे	ददाने	ददिरे
2. ददामे or ददिषे	ददाथे	ददाध्वे or ददिद्वे
3. ददे	ददिवहे	ददिमहे

In the same manner may any other roots in आ be inflected; such as धा, मा, स्था, स्ना, हा, या, पा, ध्मा, वा, धा, शा, &c. but दरिद्रा may also make ददरिद्रि in the first and third persons singular of the common form.

Example

Example.

ददौ दानं नदा दाता पयो पेयं मुदा पुनः ।
तस्मै प्रीतिस्तदा स्थाने धनं हित्वा वनं ययौ ॥

" Then the generous man presented a gift. Again he gladly drank water. He then, being happy, remained in his place; (till at length) having given up his wealth, he retired into the forest."

Roots in इ or ई in the Second Preterit.

286. इ or ई, being the final of a root, becomes ऐ before a termination having a servile ॠ, and ए before one with a servile ॡ. See r. 281. p. 259. But by the rules of orthography, ऐ is changed to अय्, and ए to अय् before another vowel. In the third person singular, the radical vowel may occasionally not be augmented.

287. इ or ई being the final of a root whose penultimate consonant is single, as in चि, is changed to य् before itself or any other vowel not distinguished by a servile ॡ. But if the consonant immediately before it be double, as in चि, it shall be changed to इय्.

288. ALL roots in इ or ई require the addition of इ before व, म, मे, ध्वे, वहे, नहे: and optionally before श्चप्.

चि *see*. Pick, gather, collect.

चि makes चिचि in the reduplication. See page 329. It takes इ before a consonant, but optionally in चप्.

5. *Second Preterit.*

Common Form.

1. चिचाय	चिचनुः	चिचुः
2. चिचेश्च or चिचयिश्च	चिचिश्चुः	चिचय
3. चिचाय or चिचय	चिचिव	चिचिम

289. THE radical चि may, occasionally, be changed to कि; as चिकाय, चिकणुः, चिक्युः, particularly with the preposition निर. Without, or from out, prefixed, when a new verb is formed, signifying, To investigate, examine, pick out the truth. निशिकाय चिरं राजा The king investigated for a long time.

Proper Form.

1. चिचे	चिचाने	चिचिरे
2. चिचिणे	चिचाने	चिचिणे or चि
3. चिचे	चिचिपहे	चिचिमहे

जि 1st. Conquer, defeat. See p. 138.

290. गि is substituted for जि in the second preterit; in other respects it is regular, making जिगाय, जिग्यन्तु, जिग्युः &c. like चिकाय &c.

त्रि 1st. Rest, attend. serve.

291. THE final इ, following a double consonant, makes इय् before the vowel of a termination in this tense, which does not contain a servile प. See above, rule 287.

Common Form.

1. शिन्नाय	शिन्नियन्तुः	शिन्नियुः
2. शिन्नयिथ or शिन्नेय	शिन्नियधुः	शिन्निय
3. शिन्नाय or शिन्नय	शिन्नियिव	शिन्नियिम

Proper Form.

1. शिन्निये	शिन्नियाने	शिन्नियिरे &c.
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After

After these examples, and with a due observance of the rules, may the following, and other roots in इ or ई, be inflected in the second person:

स्मि. सि. डि. जि. धि. त्रि. चि. म्वि. मि. हि, &c. क्री. क्षी. जी. प्री. शी. यी. ह्री. &c. &c.

हि ¹⁴ Put, place, fix, move.

292. THE ह of हि is changed to ष in the second person.

1. जिषाय	जिष्यतुः	जिष्यः
2. जिषयिष्य or जिषेथ	जिष्याथुः	जिष्यः
3. जिषाय or जिषय	जिष्यिष्व	जिष्यिष्व

इ ¹⁵ Go, move.

293. ROOTS which have an initial इ or ई, take इय् as the syllable of reduplication, and make the vowel long in every person wanting a finite ष्.

1. इयाय	इयतुः	इयः
2. इययिष्य or इयेथ	इयथुः	इयः
3. इयाय or इयय	इयिष्व	इयिष्व

294. IN composition with अधि Over, इ becomes ग् in this tense, making in the proper form

1. अधिजगे	अधिजगाने	अधिजगिरे
2. अधिजगिषे	अधिजगाथे	अधिजगिषे or ध्वे
3. अधिजगे	अधिजगिष्वहे	अधिजगिष्वहे

Ex. अधिजगे वेदं ब्राह्मणः The Brāhman went over, i. e. perused, the *Veda*.

दी ^{२२२} Waste.

२९५. THIS root preserves its vowel long, making दिदीये, दिदीयते, दिदीयिरे, &c. instead of दिदिये.

Roots in ड or ङ in the second Preterit.

२९६. ALL roots in ड or ङ, except डृ, ङु, स्तु, and स्तु, require the insertion of इ before the terminations व, न, मे, धे, वहे, and महे, and optionally before थप्.

२९७. ड or ङ, being the final of a root, becomes ओ before the vowel of a termination distinguished by a fervile ण्, and ओ before one with a fervile प्, see r. २८१, २८२, p. २५३; which ओ and ओ are of course subject to the laws of orthography.

२९८. ड or ङ becomes डव् before a vowel not furnished with a fervile प्.

डृ ^{२२२} Leak, hear. See p. १८७.

(Obv. डृ does not take इ by r. २८३, p. २५३.)

५. Second Preterit.

Common Form.

१. मुञ्चव	मुञ्चवतुः	मुञ्चतुः
२. मुञ्चोष	मुञ्चपसुः	मुञ्चप
३. मुञ्चव or मुञ्चव	मुञ्च	मुञ्चम

स्नु १२२ (for स्तु) Praise.

Obs. This root does not admit of इ. See r. 283, p. 253.

Common Form.

1. तुष्टाय	तुष्टवतुः	तुष्टवुः &c.
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Proper Form.

1. तुष्टवे	तुष्टवाते	तुष्टविरे
2. तुष्टो	तुष्टवाथे	तुष्टव्ये
3. तुष्टे	तुष्टवहे	तुष्टमहे

In like manner are conjugated दु, शु, and स्नु. See r. 283, p. 253.

धू १२३ Shake.

This root requires इ before a consonant; but in धू it has two forms.
See r. 296, p. 258.

5. *Second Preterit.*

Common Form.

1. दुधाव	दुधवतुः	दुधवुः
2. दुधयिष or दुधोष	दुधवधुः	दुधव
3. दुधाव or दुधव	दुधविष	दुधविम

Proper Form.

1. दुध्वे	दुधवाते	दुधविरे
2. दुध्विषे	दुधवाथे	दुधविष्ये or द्वे
3. दुध्वे	दुधविवहे	दुधविमहे

After one or other of these forms may any other roots in उ or ड be conjugated; except भू Be, become, and भू Speak, say, tell.

भू

भू^{१००} Bē, become. See p. 187.

२९९. THE root भू^{१००} fuljoins वृ, and in the reduplication takes वृ for instead of वृ, and so becomes वभूवृ before every termination of the second preterit.

Common Form.

1. वभूव	वभूवन्तुः	वभूवुः
2. वभूविथ	वभूवधुः	वभूव
3. वभूव	वभूविथ	वभूविम

ब्रू^{१००} Speak, say, tell. See p. 169.

३००. THE root ब्रू, wanting the second preterit, borrows it from वृ^{१००} of the same meaning, which makes in the common form—उवाच, उचन्तुः, उचुः, &c. and in the proper form—उवे, उवानि, उचिरे &c. as will be seen hereafter.

Roots in ऋ and ॠ in the second Preterit.

३०१. ROOTS in ऋ, preceded by a single consonant, make आरु before a vowel furnished with the servile ण, अरु with a servile प्र; and before any other vowel it is changed to रु, by the common rules of permutation. They all take इ before the persons व, म, मे, धे, वहे, महे, and some before थप्र; except कृ, सु, भू and वृ. But when ऋ is preceded by a double consonant, as in स्वरु, स्तु, श्वरु, स्मृ, हृ, धृ, or the root be compounded with ऋ only, it is changed to अरु before every vowel not distinguished by ण.

है ^{1st. See} take by violence.

5. Second Preterit.

Common Form.

1. अक्षर	अक्षन्तुः	अक्षः
2. अक्षन् ^{or} अक्षन्थि	अक्षन्थुः	अक्षे
3. अक्षरन् ^{or} अक्षरन्थि	अक्षन्थि	अक्षिम्

Proper Form.

1. अक्षे	अक्षन्ते	अक्षिरे
2. अक्षिषे	अक्षिष्ये	अक्षिद्दे ^{or} अक्षे
3. अक्षे	अक्षिष्ये	अक्षिम्हे

After these examples, and according to the form, whether proper or common, may be inflected other roots in ^अ following a single consonant, not excepted in the preceding rule; such as पृ Fill, मृ Die, धृ Hold fast, be firm.

कु ^अ Make, do. See p. 240.

This root, by the above rule, does not take ^इ before any of the persons of the second preterit.

Common Form.

1. चकार	चक्रुः	चक्रुः
2. चकार्य	चक्रुः	चक्रा
3. चकार ^{or} चकर	चकृव	चकृम

Proper Form.

1. चक्रे	चक्रान्ते	चक्रिरे
2. चकृषे	चकृष्ये	चकृद्दे ^{or} चक्रे
3. चक्रे	चकृष्ये	चकृम्हे

So मृ Go, भृ Bear, support, and घृ Ghrofe. But वृ, it is said, takes इ in धातु, making in that person ववरिथ्.

स्मृ ¹⁰⁰ Remember, recollect.

This root being composed of a double consonant, followed by ऋ, changes its radical vowel to अङ् instead of इ before a vowel. See foregoing rule.

Common Form.

1.	मस्मार	मस्मारतुः	मस्मरः
2.	मस्मरिथ् or मस्मर्ष	मस्मरथुः	मस्मर
3.	मस्मार or मस्मर	मस्मरिव	मस्मरिम

In like manner स्व ¹⁰⁰ Sound, स्तृ ¹⁰⁰ Spread, हृ ¹⁰⁰ Crook, bend, and ऋ Go, move.

ऋ Go, move.

The root ऋ, in the reduplication, makes आरुः as 1. आरु, आरुतुः, आरुः;—2. आरिथ्, आरुथुः, आरुः;—3. आरु, आरिव, आरिम.

302. ROOTS in ऋ long, in the second preterit, change that letter to अङ् before the vowel of a termination, though not distinguished by a fervile पृ to denote that change. They take इ before a consonant; and with few exceptions, are inflected like कृ.

कृ Injure.

Common Form.

1.	चकार	चकारतुः	चकरः
2.	चकारिथ्	चकारथुः	चकार
3.	चकार or चकर	चकारिव	चकारिम

Proter

Proper Form.

1. चकारे	चकाराने	चकारिरे
2. चकारिधे	चकाराधे	चकारिधे or चै
3. चकारे	चकारिषे	चकारिमहे

In like manner may be inflected कृ ३० Scatter, गृ ३० Swallow, धृ ३० Choose, engage, serve, स्तृ ३० Spread, cover, &c. So मृ ३० Injure, दृ ३० Tear, rend, and पृ ३० Nourish, fill; but the last three have two forms, as in this example:

	दृ Rend, tear.	
1. ददार	ददरतुः or दद्रतुः	ददरुः or दद्रुः
2. ददरिध	ददरथुः or दद्रथुः	ददर or दद्र
3. ददार or ददर	ददरिष or दद्रिष	ददरिम or दद्रिम

So मृ and पृ.

तृ ३० Cross, traverse, pass over. See p. 138.

This root is anomalous in the second present, and is thus inflected like पच्य. See p. 149.

Common Form.

1. ततार	तेरतुः	तेरुः
2. तेरिध	तेरथुः	तेर
3. ततार ततर	तेरिष	तेरिम

जृ Grow old, or decay, may either follow this form, or that of चकार, चकारतु, चकारुः, &c. as above.

N. B. There are not any roots in लृ or लृ.

Roots

Roots in *हृ*, *हे* and *ओ* (none in *औ*), in the second Preterit.

303. ROOTS terminating in any diphthong do, for the most part, substitute *आ* for their final, in forming the second preterit, after which they are conjugated like roots in *आ*. See r² 283, p. 254. So घृ ¹⁰ Drink, suck, becomes घृत्, and makes—1. दधौ, दधतुः, दधुः—2. दधिष्य or दधाष्य, दधिषुः, दधिः—3. दधी, दधिव, दधिम.—मे ¹⁰ Change, exchange.—1. ममे, ममाने, ममिरे, &c. In like manner in हे—गे ¹⁰ Sing. 1. जगौ, जगतुः, जगुः, &c.—गौ ¹⁰ Grow weary, fatigue, grow sad. 1. जग्लौ, जग्लतुः, जग्लुः, &c. दे ¹⁰ Dress, clean: 1. ददौ, ददतुः, ददुः, &c. There are, in the whole, about twenty-five roots in हे all equally regular.

Of roots in औ there are only दो ¹⁰ Cut or lop off,—1. ददौ, ददतुः, ददुः, &c. ह्यौ ¹⁰ Reap, cut corn: 1. चह्यौ &c. ज्यौ ¹⁰ Lead, conduct, teach: 1. जज्ये, जज्याने, जज्यिरे, &c. शौ ¹⁰ Rasp, file, grind, make less: 1. शशौ, शशतुः, शशुः, &c. and मो ¹⁰ (for षौ), End, finish, destroy: 1. ममौ, &c.

Of only six roots in ऐ, the following, namely, दे, बे, घे, and ह्ये, being anomalous, will require particular notice.

दे ¹⁰ Pity, have affection for, be kind to.

304. THE root दे substitutes दिगि in the second preterit.

Proper Form.

1. दिग्बे	दिग्याने	दिग्यिरे
2. दिग्यिबे	दिग्याषे	दिग्यिष्वे or द्वे
3. दिग्बे	दिग्यिबहे	दिग्यिबहे

ये

चि ¹⁻². Cover, conceal.

The root चि takes चि for its reduplicate, and has two forms in the dual and plural.

Common Form.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. चिञ्चाय | चिञ्चतुः or चिञ्चदतुः | चिञ्चुः or चिञ्चयुः |
| 2. चिञ्चयिथ | चिञ्चयुः or चिञ्चयदुः | चिञ्च or चिञ्चम |
| 3. चिञ्चाय or चिञ्चय | चिञ्चिव or चिञ्चयिव | चिञ्चिव or चिञ्चयिम |

Proper Form.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. चिञ्चे | चिञ्चाने or चिञ्चयाने | चिञ्चिरे or चिञ्चयिरे &c. |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|

हृ ¹⁻². Call, call names, revile, dare.

The root हृ takes जु for its reduplicate, and is then inflected like roots in उ or षे. See p. 259.

Common Form.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---------|
| 1. जुहाय | जुहुवतुः | जुहुवुः |
| 2. जुहविथ or जुहोथ | जुहुवथुः | जुहुव |
| 3. जुहाव or जुहव | जुहुविद | जुहुविम |

Proper Form.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. जुहुवे | जुहुवाने | जुहुपिरे |
|-----------|----------|----------|

वे ¹⁻². Sew, weave.

The root वे takes three forms in the second preterite, the first regular like धे, making in the common form — 1. वपो, ववतुः, ववुः —

M m

2. वविथ

८. वचिष or वषाष, ववणुः, ववः—९. ववो, वविष, वविम, and in the *proper* form—१. ववे, ववाने, वविरे; &c. The second and third forms are as follow:

Common Form.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| १. उवाय | उवन्तुः or उयन्तुः | उवुः or उयुः |
| २. उवयिष | उवणुः or उयणुः | उव or उय |
| ३. उवाय or उवय | उविष or उयिष | उविम or उयिम. |

Roots ending in Consonants in the second Preterit.

३०५. A ROOT composed of two single consonants embracing the letter **अ**, whose initial does not require a substitute in the reduplication, according to r. १५८, p. १२८, changes its vowel to **ए**, and drops the syllable of reduplication before any vowel, but that of **णप्**; but if either of the consonants be double; or the first, though single, require to be changed in the reduplication, this rule does not take place. Roots with an initial **प** *va*, with **दह** *Giy*, and **शग्** *Leap*, are exceptions to this rule.

३०६. THE medial of a root being a short **अ** between two consonants, the latter not being double, suffers *augmentation* in the first **णप्**, that is, must be changed to **आ**; and the same change is optional in the second **णप्**. But if the final be a double consonant, there is no alteration.

३०७. A ROOT, whose penultimate is **अ**, having a consonant for its initial, and which does not require the addition of **इ** in other tenses, may, optionally, take it in the second person singular of the second preterit, namely **अप्**.

The

The root पच् ¹⁰⁷ may serve to illustrate the three foregoing rules, in both active forms.

पच् ¹⁰⁷. Drefs food, cook. See p. 149.

5. Second Preterit.

Common Form.

1. पपाच	पेचतुः	पेचुः
2. पपचथ or पेचिथ	पेचथुः	पेच
3. पपाच or पपच	पेचिव	पेचिम

Proper Form.

1. पेचे	पेचान्	पेचिरे
2. पेचिषे	पेचायि	पेचिष्वे or द्वे
3. पेचे	पेचिषहे	पेचिमहे

So चर् Go, चष् Taste, जप् Repeat mentally, तप् Shine, दह् Burn, नह् Dance, पठ् Read, पन् Move, fall, पङ् Go, step, walk, बह् Divide, apportion, share, मन् Mind, यन् Take pains, strive, रुह् Turn up the ground, as a hog with his snout, रह् Leave, quit, absent, लभ् Obtain, acquire, get, procure, शक् Be able, शप् Curse, शम् Quiet, pacify, सह् for षह् Go, give away, yield. सह् for षह् Bear, suffer, &c. &c.

308. THE following roots, though not formed according to rule 305, are nevertheless conjugated like पच् in the second preterit.

फलन् Bear fruit. पपाल, फेलतुः, फेलुः, &c. पेल्ले, पेल्नाने, पेल्लिरे, &c.
भज् Serve. भेजे, भेजान्, भेजिरे, &c.
त्रय् Shame. त्रेपे, त्रेपान्, त्रेपिरे, &c.

यथ View; connect, link, or tying together. देखे, देखाने, देखिरे; &c.

नृ Pass over, cross. नतार, नेरनुः, नेरुः; &c. See p. 263.

अथ Loosen, injure, kill. शत्राथ, त्रेथनुः, त्रेथुः; &c.

These also may be inflected like पच, or not.

जृ Grow old or decrepit. जजार, जेरनुः or जजरनुः; &c. See p. 263.

राज Shine. रराज, रेजनुः or रराजनुः, रेजुः or रराजुः; &c. रेजे
or रराजे, रेजाने or रराजाने, रेजिरे or रराजिरे; &c.

वम् Fear. तत्राम, त्रेमनुः or तत्रमनुः, त्रेमुः or तत्रमुः; &c.

भ्राश Shine. भ्रेशे or बभ्राशे, भ्रेशाने or बभ्राशाने, भ्रेशिरे or बभ्राशिरे; &c.

भ्राज Shine. भ्रैजे or बभ्राजे, भ्रैजाने or बभ्राजाने, भ्रैजिरे or बभ्राजिरे;
&c.

भ्रम् Wander. बभ्राम, भ्रेमनुः or बभ्रमनुः, भ्रैमुः or बभ्रमुः; &c.

श्यम् Investigate, inquire into. शश्याम, श्येमनुः or शश्यमनुः, श्यैमुः
or शश्यमुः; &c.

फण Move. पफाण, फेणनुः or पफणनुः, फेणुः or पफणुः; &c.

स्वन् Sound. मस्वान, स्वेमनुः or मस्वननुः, स्वेनुः or मस्वनुः; &c.

वम Vomit. ववाम, वेमनुः or ववमनुः, वेमुः or ववमुः; &c.

राध When it signifies *Hurt, kill*. रराध, रेधनुः, or रराधनुः, रेधुः
or ररधुः; &c. But not with the preposition आ prefixed, making
आराध; signifying *praying, invoking*, when it is inflected only in
one form, as आरराध, आरराधनुः, आरराधुः; &c.

309. ROOTS with an initial व with दद Give, and शश् Jump,
leap, skip, though of the same species as those described in rule 305, do
not take ए before a vowel, nor drop the reduplicated syllable like पच
in the second preterit: but are thus inflected:

वद

वद् ¹⁰⁰ Stay, remain fixed. 1. ववाद, ववदतुः, ववदुः; 2. ववदिष्य, ववदथुः, ववद; 3. ववाद or ववद, ववदिष, ववदिम.

दद् ¹⁰⁰ Give. 1. दददे, दददत्ते, दददहिरे; 2. दददिषे, दददथि, दददिध्वे or द्दे; 3. दददे, दददिमहे, दददिमहे.

शश् ¹⁰⁰ Leap. 1. शशाम, शशमतुः, शशतुः; &c.

310. OF roots with an initial व्, a medial अ, and a single final consonant, the following *reverse* the femivowel; that is, substitute a vowel for a femivowel, which, in the language of the grammarians, is called संप्रसारणं. In णप् and थप् the reduplicated syllable, namely व् + अ is changed to उ by this rule, and before a vowel the radical व् + अ is also changed to उ; and उ and ऊ make ऊ by the rules of orthography.

वद् Speak. 1. उवाद, उवदतुः, उवदुः; 2. उवदिष्य, उवदथुः, उवद; 3. उवाद or उवद, उवदिष, उवदिम.

वच् Speak. उवाच, उचतुः, उचुः; &c. See p. 178.

वस् Sit. उवास, उषतुः, उषुः; &c.

वप् Weave, shed, sow seed. उवाप, उपतुः, उपुः; &c.

बह् Bear, carry, flow as a stream. उबाह, उहतुः, उहुः; &c.

वश् Wall, desire. उवाश, उशतुः, उशुः; &c.

यज् Worships, by the same analogy, changes its initial अ to ई in the reduplication, making—1. इयाज, ईजतुः, ईजुः; 2. इयाजिष्य or इयज, ईजथुः, ईज; 3. इयाज or इयज, ईजिव, ईजिम.

The following may serve as examples in the second preterit for roots of the form of those excepted in rules 306, 307.

क्रदि Cry, weep. चक्रन्द, चक्रन्दतुः, चक्रन्दुः; &c.

कश् Whip, cough. चकाश, चकशतुः, चकशुः; &c. चकशे, चकशान्ते, चकशिरे; &c.

गद् Speak. जगाद, जगदतुः, जगदुः; &c.

चक्ष् Speak. See p. 189.

गर्ज् Roar. जगर्ज, जगर्जतुः, जगर्जुः; &c.

छद् Hide, cover. चछाद, चछादतुः, चछादुः; &c.

जम्भि Gape, yawn. जजम्भि, जजम्भतुः, जजम्भुः; &c.

तर्ज् Threaten. नतर्ज, नतर्जतुः, नतर्जुः; &c.

दश् Bite. ददंश, ददंशतुः, ददंशुः; &c.

नदि Praise, compliment. ननन्द, ननन्दतुः, ननन्दुः; &c.

नर्द Roar. ननर्द, ननर्दतुः, ननर्दुः; &c.

पर्द Break wind. पपर्द, पपर्दतुः, पपर्दुः; &c.

वटि Apportion, divide, allot. ववट, ववटतुः, ववटुः; &c.

भर्त्स् Threaten. बभर्त्स्, बभर्त्सतुः, बभर्त्सुः; &c.

मन्थ् Stir, agitate, churn. ममन्थ, ममन्थतुः, ममन्थुः; &c.

रंज् Dye. ररंजे, ररंजान्ते, ररंजिरे; &c.

शथि Slacken, loosen. शश्रन्थ, शश्रन्थतुः, शश्रन्थुः; &c.

लम्स् Escape, fall off. मलंमे, मलंमान्ते, मलंमिरे; &c.

§11. THE roots गम् Go, हन् Strike, खन् Dig, जन् Be born, and

घम् Eat, drop the radical ज before every person of the second preterit

not marked with a servile प्र; i. e. before every person but णप् and थप्.

See i. 240, p. 309.

गम् ^{1st} Go. See p. 150.

Common Form.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------|
| 1. जगाम | जगमनुः | जगमुः |
| 2. जगमिथ or जगन्थ | जगमथुः | जगम |
| 3. जगाम or जगम | जगमिथ | जगमिम |

हन्

हन् ¹⁰⁰ Strike. See p. 176, and r. 240, p. 209.

The root हन्, in the reduplicated state, changes ह् to प्.

Common Form.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------|--------|
| 1. अपान | अपान्तुः | अपानुः |
| 2. अपानिष or अपान्य | अपानिषु | अपान |
| 3. अपान् अपान | अपानिव | अपानिम |

Proper Form.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. अपाने | अपानाते | अपानिरे &c. |
|----------|---------|-------------|

खन् ¹⁰⁰ Dig. See r. 240, p. 209.

Common Form.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------|--------|
| 1. चखान | चखान्तुः | चखानुः |
| 2. चखानिष | चखानिषु | चखान |
| 3. चखान or चखन | चखानिव | चखानिम |

Proper Form.

- | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|
| 1. चखे | चखान्ते | चखिरे &c. |
|--------|---------|-----------|

जन् ¹⁰⁰ Produce. See p. 209.

Common Form.

- | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|
| 1. जजान | जजान्तुः | जजानुः &c. |
|---------|----------|------------|

Proper Form.

- | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|
| 1. जजे | जजान्ते | जजिरे &c. |
|--------|---------|-----------|

चम्. Ed. See r. 340, p. 209.

Common Form.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------|------|
| 1. जघमा | जस्तुः | जसुः |
| 2. जघमिथ | जस्तुः | जसुः |
| 3. जघाम or जघम | जसिथ | जसिम |

Obs. जघाम &c. is often substituted for आद &c. See p. 172. अद् &c.

312. THE following roots ending in a consonant, change their femi-vowel to the corresponding vowel before every termination in every person, but such as contain a fervile प्.

ग्रह ³⁰⁰ Take. जमाह, जमस्तुः, जमहुः, &c. p. 245.

प्रच्छ ³⁰⁰ Ab. पप्रच्छ, पप्रच्छतुः, पप्रच्छुः, &c. p. 283.

भ्रञ्ज ³⁰⁰ Ny. बभ्रञ्ज, बभ्रञ्जतुः, बभ्रञ्जुः, &c. p. 283.

वृश् ³⁰⁰ Cat. ववृश्, ववृश्तुः, ववृश्तुः, &c.

313. THE medial of a root being a short इ, उ, or ऋ, and the final a single consonant, is changed to ए, ओ, or अद् before णप् and थप्, in the second preterit; but if the final be double, or the vowel long, no change takes place.

दिष्ट ³⁰⁰ Hate. See p. 182.

Common Form.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. दिष्ट | दिष्टितुः | दिष्टिपुः |
| 2. दिष्टिथ or दिष्ट | दिष्टिथुः | दिष्टिथ |
| 3. दिष्टे | दिष्टिथि | दिष्टिथिम |

Proper

Proper Form.

2. दिदिधे दिदिधाने दिदिधिरे &c.

So सिप् Throw, खिद् Grieve, छिद् Split, तिज् Sharpen, पिद् pound, पिष् Grind to powder, मिल् Mix, विष् Enter, लिह् Lick, &c.

बुध् ^{acc} Know. See p. 146.*Common Form.*

1. बुबोध बुबुधनुः बुबुधुः &c.

So कुच् Shrink, contract, कुम् Be angry, कुध् Be angry, सुम् Be agitated, disturbed. वुश् Call, गुप् Hide, जुद् Patch, mend, match, तुद् Vex, torment, goad. नुद् Tear, णुद् Send, पुष् Cherish, दुह् Milk, भुज् Eat, feed, enjoy, possess, मुच् Release, deliver, मुद् Rejoice, be glad, मुष् Steal, नुह् Faint, lose sensation, युज् Join, apply, use, वुष् Fight, रुह् Grow, तुद् Tumble, रुम् Be angry, &c. &c.

कश् ^{acc} Make less, waste.*Common Form.*

1. चकश् चकशनुः चकशुः &c.

कृष् ^{acc} Draw, plough.*Common Form.*

1. चकर्ष चकृषनुः चकृषुः &c.

Proper Form.

1. चकृषे चकृषाने चकृषिरे &c.

N n

In

In like manner वृत् Cut, गृध् Be greedy, eager after, वृत् Hunt, kill, तृप् Satisfy, तृष् Think, दृश् See, नृत् Dance, मृद् Trample upon, tread down, भृश् Fall, पृच्छ Mix, mingle, भृष् Bear, suffer, permit, वृध् Increase, grow large, prosper, वृत् Turn, change, become, come to pass, स्पर्श Touch, सृज् Create, let go, हृष् Rejoice, &c. &c.

मृज् Wipe, sweep, clean, is anomalous.

मृज् ^{२०} Wipe, sweep, clean. P. 177.

Common Form.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ममार्ज | ममजतुः or ममार्जतुः | ममजुः or ममार्जुः |
| 2. ममार्जिथ or ममार्जि | ममजथुः or ममार्जिथुः | ममज or ममार्जि |
| 3. ममार्जि or ममार्ज | ममजिव, ममार्जिव | ममजिम ममार्जिम |
| | or ममज्व | or ममज्म |

§ 14. THE medial of a root being a long vowel, or, if short, followed by a double consonant, suffers no change before the terminations of the second preterit.

दीप् ^{२०} Shine, enlighten.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 1. दिदीपे | दिदीपाने | दिदीपिरे &c. |
|-----------|----------|--------------|

जीव् ^{२०} Live, exist

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. जिजीव | जिजीवनुः | जिजीवुः &c. |
|----------|----------|-------------|

शिक्ष् ^{२०} Learn.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. शिशिक्ष | शिशिक्षतुः | शिशिक्षुः &c. |
|------------|------------|---------------|

315. **अ** BEING the initial of a root, whose final is a single consonant, takes **अ** in the reduplication of the second preterit; and **अ** and **अ** make **आ**: as **अट्** Wander, **आट्** He wandered, **अद्** Eat, **आद्** He ate. See p. 129. But **अश्** Eat, enjoy, possess, prefixes **आन्**, making **आनिशे** He ate, possessed, enjoyed; so do roots composed of an initial **अ**, with a final consonant preceded by **र** in conjunction with it; as **अर्च** Worship, **आनर्च** He worshipped, **अञ्ज** Make clear, **अञ्च** Worship, and **अहि** Go, wake, respectively, **आनञ्ज** or **आञ्ज**; **आनञ्च** or **आञ्च**; **आनह** or **आन्ह** in the reduplication of the second preterit.

316. **इ** or **उ** being the reduplicated syllable in the second preterit, & followed by **य्** or **व्** before a dissimilar vowel, whether radically so, or by permutation. (See r. 4, p. 18); as **इ** ²⁰ Go, **इयाय**, **इयतुः**, **इयुः**; &c. **उ** ²⁰ Burn, **उवाष**, **उवतुः**, **उवुः**; &c. See r. 309, p. 269.

Of the affix आम्.

317. THE foregoing is the regular and general mode of conjugating the second preterit in both forms of the active voice. But many roots which do not use the terminations adapted to this tense, require to be changed into a sort of indeclinable participle, by the addition of the syllable **आ**, or **आं**, and, thus prepared, to be inflected with the auxiliaries **वृ** Do, **भू** Become, or **अस्** Be, in the second preterit, common form; that is, with **चकार**, **चक्रतुः**, **चक्रुः**; &c. **बभूव**, **बभूवतुः**, **बभूवुः**; &c. or **आम्**, **आमितु**, **आतुः**; &c. It therefore remains to give a few rules and examples to explain this.

318. **ROOTS** whose initial is any vowel but **अ** or **आ**, and long either by nature or by its position before a double consonant, making a prosodial long syllable, (except **अन्ध** Go, and **उण्** Cover);—**अय्** Go,
आम्

आस् Sit, द्यू Go, kill, pity, give, &c.;—every root containing more than one vowel in its composition, with every species of derivatives, such as *causals*, *reiteratives*, *volitives*, and *nominals* (v. p. 120, 121); together with roots of the tenth conjugation (which partake of the nature of *causals*) affix the termination आं, and are inflected with the second preterit of the auxiliary roots भू Become, अस् Be, exist, or कृ Do, make.

§19. THE roots कास् ^{1st} Cough, Shine, काष् ^{2^d} Shine, दरिद्रा ^{3^d} Be poor, विद् ^{4th} Know, जागृ ^{5th} Awake, and उष् ^{6th} Burn, take also आं; but, according to some, they may occasionally be conjugated with the regular terminations of the second preterit; and according to others कास् and दरिद्रा do not admit of आं.

एध् ^{7th} Increase, prosper. See p. 148.

The root एध्, beginning with a long vowel, and thus forming by nature what in *Sanskrita* is called a *heavy* (गुरु), that is, a prosodial long syllable, takes आं, which being subjoined, forms एधां, as in these examples:

With बभूव, &c. See p. 260. — 1. एधांबभूव, एधांबभूवतुः, एधांबभूवुः; &c.

With आस &c. See p. 187. — 1. एधामास, एधामासतुः, एधामासुः; &c.

With चक्रे, &c. is the *proper* form of कृ. See p. 261. — 1. एधांचक्रे, एधांचक्राते, एधांचक्रिरे; &c.

Obs कृ after आं takes either the *common* or *proper* form of the root it is used with, according to some; but भू and अस् should be always put in the *common* form,

After

After एर्ध्, other roots, forming a long syllable, the initial being any vowel but अ or आ; may be inflected; such as the following:

इदि ^{1a} Go. इन्दां बभूव, &c. इन्दामास, &c. इन्दां चकार, &c.

ईह ^{1a} Seek. ईहां बभूव, &c. ईहामास, &c. ईहां चक्रे, &c.

ईड् ^{2a} Praise. ईडां बभूव, &c. ईडामास, &c. ईडां चक्रे, &c.

So ईश् ^{1a} Look, ई ^{1a} Go, ईरु ^{2a} Go, ईश् ^{2a} Rule, ईषु ^{1a} Go, इति give.

उन्धि ^{1a} Glean, leave corn, उह् ^{1a} Cast skin, as a serpent.

उह् ^{1a} Search, inquire, examine. एषु ^{1a} Go, with a few others less in use. Also अय् Go, आसु Sit, and दय् Go, &c. and every other kind of root included in the above rule.

The following roots take two forms, according to rule 319.

कास् ^{1a} Cough, shine. 1. चकासे, चकाशाने, चकाशिरे;—2. चकासिषे, चकामाथे, चकामिध्वे or इ;—3. चकासे, चकामिवहि, चकामिमहि; Or—कामां बभूव, &c. &c.

काश् ^{1a} Shine. 1. चकाशे, चकाशाने, चकाशिरे, &c. Or—काशां बभूव, काशामास, काशां चकार, &c. &c.

दरिद्रा ^{2a} Be poor. 1. ददरिद्र, ददरिद्रनुः, ददरिद्रुः; Or—दरिद्रां बभूव, आसु or चकार, &c.

विद् ^{1a} Know. 1. विवेद, विवेदनुः, विवेदुः, &c. Or—विदां बभूव, &c. &c.

जागृ ^{2a} Awake. 1. जजागार, जजागरतुः, जजागरुः, &c. Or—जागरां बभूव, आसु—चकार, &c.

उष् ^{1a} Burn, heat. 1. उवोष, उषतुः, उषुः, &c. Or—ओषां बभूव, आसु—चकार, &c.

Of the first future Tense.

320. THE first future tense is defined to denote time to come, commencing with to-morrow, whence it is, in *Sanskrita*, called *श्वस्तनी*, from *श्व*: To-morrow. It is formed by subjoining to the root the following terminations, which do not differ from those already given in the technical table, p. 187, except that the final *म्* is every where reduced to *ः*.

*Common Form.**Proper Form.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. ता	तारौ	तारः	ता	तारौ	तारः
2. तामि	ताम्यः	ताम्य	तामे	तामाथे	ताम्वे
3. तास्मि	तास्वः	तास्मः	ताहे	तास्वहे	तास्महे

Obs. There are not any servile and redundant letters in these terminations.

321. IN conjugating the five tenses which yet remain to be treated of, it may be received as a general rule, that most roots require *इ* to be prefixed to every termination which has for its initial either *त्* or *म्*. The exceptions and anomalies will appear in due order.

Roots ending in Vowels in the first Future, and four following Tenses.

322. THE final of a root of one syllable being *दा*, undergoes no change before *त्* or *म्* in the last five tenses, nor is the prefix *इ* required (except in the proper form of the third preterit): as *दा*

दा. Give, which in the first future is thus inflected: *Common*

Form. 1. दाता, दातारौ, दातारः; 2. दातामि, दाताम्यः, दाताम्य; 3. दातास्मि, दाताम्यः, दातास्मः. *Proper Form.*

1. दाता,

1. दाना, दानारो, दानारः. 2. दानामे, दानाम्नाथे, दानाध्वे,
3. दानाहे, दानास्वहे, दानास्महे. He, &c. shall or will give. But
if the root be of more than one syllable, like दरिद्रो Be poor, it drops its
final, and takes इ before न् and म्; as दरिद्रिता, दरिद्रितारो, &c. &c.

323. ROOTS in इ and ई of one syllable change those letters to ए
before any termination of the last five tenses, beginning with न् or म्, and
for the most part do not require the prefix इ before those letters; as
इ ^{Go} हता हतारो, &c. भी ^{Fear} भेत भेतारो, &c. The ex-
ceptions which take इ are, शिष ^{Go} शिषिता, &c. शी ^{Sleep}
शयिता, &c. उ ^{Fly} उयिता, &c. and त्रि ^{Serve} त्रि-
शयिता, &c. The following are anomalous, substituting ओ for their
radical vowels इ or ई, and do not take इ; as दी ^{Decay} which
makes दाना, &c. instead of देता, भी ^{Kill} माता, instead of मेता,
and मि ^{Throw away} scatter, माता instead of मेता. If the radical
contain more than one syllable, it takes इ, and drops its own final; as
दीधी and वेवी Shine, which make दीधिता and वेविता.

324. ROOTS of one syllable in उ short, for the most part do
not require the prefix इ before न् and म् in the five last tenses
as श्रु ^{Hear} श्रोता, &c. The exceptions are—श्रु ^{Sneeze} श्रु-
शयिता, &c. यु ^{Mix} ययिता, &c. शृणु ^{Sharpen} शृणु-
&c. षण् or लण् ^{Ooze} leak, लनयिता, &c. The following take
either form occasionally:—ह ^{Make a noise} रीता or रयिता, &c.
नु ^{Injure} नोता or नयिता, &c. वृ ^{Bring forth} मोता or
मयिता, &c. पु ^{Praise} नोता or नयिता, &c. दु ^{Pain} दोता
or दयिता, &c. हृ ^{Praise} and नु ^{Injure} may optionally take इ, or not,
before ना नारो, &c. All derivatives take इ.

325. ALL roots of one syllable ending in उ long, take the prefix

इ

इ before न् and स्, in the last five tenses; as भू¹⁰⁰ Become. *Common Form.* 1. भविता, भवितारो, भवितारः; 2. भवितामि, भवितास्थः, भवितास्य; 3. भवितास्मि, भविताम्वः, भवितास्मः. धू¹⁰⁰ Bring forth, and धृ¹⁰⁰ Shake, take both forms; as सोता, सविता; धोता, धविता.

326. ROOTS of one syllable terminating in ऋ short, for the most part do not take the prefix इ in the first future before ता, तारो, &c. as कृ¹⁰⁰ Do, make. *Common Form.* 1. कर्ता, कर्तारो, कर्तारः; 2. कर्तामि, कर्तास्यः, कर्तास्थः; 3. कर्तास्मि, कर्तास्यः, कर्तास्मः. *Proper Form.* 1. कर्ता, कर्तारो, कर्तारः; 2. कर्तामे, कर्तामाथे, कर्ताध्वे; 3. कर्ताहे, कर्ताम्बहे, कर्तास्महे. जागृ¹⁰⁰ Awake, being of more than one syllable, admits of the prefix इ, and makes जागरिता, &c. वृ¹⁰⁰ Shut, and वृ¹⁰⁰ Serve, make वरिता, &c. or वरीता, &c. in the common form. स्वरृ¹⁰⁰ Sound, makes स्वरिता, &c. or स्वर्ता, &c. भृ¹⁰⁰ Support, nourish, takes इ or not before the त् of a termination; as भरिता or भर्ता, &c. Roots in ऋ short, in the second future, and conditional tense, all take इ, as will be seen hereafter.

327. ROOTS of one syllable in ॠ long do all take इ before the त् and स् of the terminations of the five last tenses; as तृ¹⁰⁰ Pass over, तरिता, &c. दृ¹⁰⁰ Tear, दरिता, &c. In the common form of the first and second future, and of the conditional, the prefix इ may be made long, as तरीता, &c. तरीथति, &c. अनरीथत्, &c.

328. ROOTS in ए and ऐ change those letters to आ, and do not require the prefix इ before त् and स् in the last five tenses; as धे¹⁰⁰ Drink, धाता, &c. गे¹⁰⁰ Sing, गाता, &c.

329. ROOTS in औ do not require इ before the त् and स् of the last five tenses; as शो¹⁰⁰ What, शोता, &c.

There are not any roots in ओ.

Roots ending in Consonants in the first Future.

330. ROOTS ending in a single consonant, require the preceding vowel, if a short इ, उ, or ऋ, to be changed to ए, ओ or ऊ before the terminations of the first future; but if the final be double, or the vowel long, no alteration takes place. The roots कृष् ^{५८१} Draw, मृष् ^{५८२} Suffer, permit, स्पृश् ^{५८३} Touch, तृप् ^{५८४} Satisfy, हृप् ^{५८५} Be proud, and सृप् ^{५८६} Move, change ऋ to ऊ or ॠ; and दृश् ^{५८७} See, with सृज् ^{५८८} Create, to ॠ only.

331. MOST roots ending in a consonant take इ before the त् and म् of the terminations of the first future and following tenses. Those which do not are generally marked with a servile ओ in the popular life; but will here be enumerated. Some have two forms, and then are distinguished by a servile उ.

332. OF roots in क्, शक् ^{५८९} Be able, does not take इ, as शक्ता He shall be able; but शक्ति ^{५९०} Doubt, does, making शक्तिन्, &c.

333. OF roots in ल्, गृ, घ, झ, ढ, द, ड, इ, इ, ण, त्, ष, फ, व, ख, इ, ल्, and वृ, all take इ before the त् or म् of a termination in the last five tenses.

334. OF roots in च्, all require इ before त् and म्, except पच् ^{५९१} Dregs food, मुच् ^{५९२} Release, रिच् ^{५९३} Separate, वच् ^{५९४} Speak, मिच् ^{५९५} (for पिच्) Sprinkle, विच् ^{५९६} Separate; as पक्ता, मोक्ता, रेक्ता, वक्ता, लेक्ता, वेक्ता. शुच् ^{५९७} Grieve, takes इ or not before the त् of a termination; as शोचिन्ता or शोक्ता, &c.

335. ALL roots in ह् take इ before त् and म् except प्रह् ^{५९८} Ask, प्रष्टा He will ask.

336. OF roots in **ञ्**, all take **इ** before **न्** and **स्** in the first future, &c. but the following:—**त्यञ्** ^{1.0.2.} Quit, leave, **निञ्** ^{2.0.2.} Dress, make clean, **भञ्** ^{3.0.2.} Serve, share, **भञ्** ^{7.0.} Break, **भुञ्** ^{8.7.6.} Eat, enjoy, possess, **भुञ्ज्** or **भृञ्ज्** ^{9.0.} Fry, **मञ्ज्** or **मृञ्ज्** ^{10.0.} Dive, sink, **यञ्** ^{11.0.2.} Worship, **युञ्** ^{12.0.2.} Join, unite, meditate, **रञ्** ^{13.0.2.} Stain, colour, dye, have affection for, **रञ्ज्** ^{7.0.} Break, **विञ्** ^{8.0.2.} Examine, **मञ्** ^{1.0.} Accompany, **मृञ्** ^{2.7.0.2.} Create, **सृञ्** ^{1.2.} for **धृञ्** Embrace; as **त्यक्ता**, **नेक्ता**, **भक्ता**, **भक्ता**, **भोक्ता**, **भृष्टा**, **भृष्टा**, **यष्टा**, **योक्ता**, **रक्ता**, **रोक्ता**, **वेक्ता**, **मंक्ता**, **सृष्टा**, and **स्वंक्ता**. *Obs.* The first of the conjunct consonants is dropped in **भुञ्ज्** and **मञ्ज्** before **ता**, **तारो**, &c. **मृञ्** ^{2.0.} Purify, make clean, sweep, makes **माष्टा** or **माड्डिता**.

337. OF roots in **द्**, all but the following take **इ** before **न्** and **स्** in the first future, &c.: **जद्** ^{2.0.} Eat, **कुद्** ^{7.0.2.} Pound, **खिद्** ^{7.0.} Grieve, **छिद्** ^{7.0.2.} Split, **नुद्** ^{8.0.2.} Give pain, goad, **नुद्** ^{9.0.2.} (for **णुद्**), Seed forth, **पद्** ^{4.0.} Go, **भिद्** ^{7.0.2.} Divide, separate, **विद्** ^{8.0.2.} Obtain, find, **विद्** ^{9.0.2.4.0.2.0.} Obtain, examine, be, exist, **शद्** Go, **सद्** ^{7.0.} (for **षद्**), Go, yield, give way, **स्विद्** ^{7.0.} (for **ष्विद्**) Sweat, perspire, **स्वन्द** Dry, wither, go, and **हद्** ^{7.0.} Void excrement; as **अन्ता**, **क्षोन्ता**, **खेन्ता**, **वेन्ता**, **तोन्ता**, &c. &c.

338. OF roots in **ध्**, the following do not require **इ** before **न्** and **स्** in the first future, &c. **क्रुध्** ^{4.0.} Grow angry, **क्षुध्** ^{5.0.} Grow hungry, **बन्ध्** ^{6.0.} Bind, **बुध्** ^{7.0.2.} Learn, know, **युध्** ^{4.0.} Fight, **रुध्** ^{7.0.} Confine, **राध्** ^{8.0.} Finish, perfect, **वध्** ^{1.0.} Kill, slay, **बध्** ^{2.0.} Injure, kill, catch game, **शुध्** ^{3.0.} Purify, **मिध्** ^{4.1.} (for **यिध्**) Perfect, finish, **माध्** ^{4.1.} Make, finish; as **क्रोधा**, **क्षोधा**, **बन्धा**, **बोधा**, &c. &c. **रुध्** ^{4.0.} Injure, makes **रधिना** or **रधा**.

339. IN **न** there are but two roots which do not require **इ** before **न्** and **स्** in the terminations of the first future, &c.: **हृन्** ^{2.0.} Strike, smite, kill

kill, and मन ⁴² Know, mind, respect; as हन्ता He will strike, मन्ता He will mind. When मन् is of the eighth conjugation, *proper* form, it takes इ, making मनिता, &c. But हन् Strike, takes इ in the second future, and the conditional, as will be seen hereafter.

340. OF roots in प्, the following do not take इ before त् and म् in the last five tenses:—आप् ¹⁰⁰ Find, obtain, fit, शिप् ¹⁰⁰ Throw, क्षुप् ¹⁰⁰ Touch, तप् ¹⁰⁰ Shine, निप् ¹⁰⁰ Leak, लिप् ¹⁰⁰ Plaster, smear, dash, write with ink, लुप् ¹⁰⁰ Cut off, वप् ¹⁰⁰ Sow seed, weave, शप् ¹⁰⁰ Curl, स्वप् ¹⁰⁰ Sleep, सुप् ¹⁰⁰ Go, move, glide; as आप्ला, शेष्ला, झोप्ला, तप्ला, नेप्ला, &c. These two, तुप् ¹⁰⁰ Satisfy, and हप् ¹⁰⁰ Show pride, make तप्ला, तप्ली or तर्पिता: दप्ला, दप्ली or दर्पिता. कृप् ¹⁰⁰ (sometimes written कुप्,) is inflected without इ in both forms, except in the periphrasis तप्ते, where it makes कल्पिताप्ते. In other places कन्प्ला, कन्प्लारो, &c.

341. OF roots in भ्, the following do not take इ before त् and म्:—यम् ¹⁰⁰ Crying out with pleasure, रम् ¹⁰⁰ Be engaged in pleasure, and लभ् ¹⁰⁰ Obtain, gain; as यब्धा, रब्धा, लब्धा. लुभ् ¹⁰⁰ Deprive of sense, takes इ or not before the त् of a termination; as लोभिता or लुब्धा; &c.

342. OF roots in भ्, the following do not take इ before त् (though they do before म्):—गम् ¹⁰⁰ Go, नम् ¹⁰⁰ (for णम्) Bend, bow, salute, यम् ¹⁰⁰ Refrain, restrain, and रम् ¹⁰⁰ Play, sport, amuse one's self, rest; as गन्ता, नन्ता, यन्ता, रन्ता. क्रम् ¹⁰⁰ Go, walk, step, takes इ in the common form, but not in the *proper*; as क्रमिता, क्रमितारो, &c.

343. OF roots in श्, the following do not take इ before त् or म्:—क्रोश ¹⁰⁰ Call, call out, दंश ¹⁰⁰ Bite, दिश ¹⁰⁰ Point out, shew, direct, दृश ¹⁰⁰ See, मश ¹⁰⁰ Make a noise, मिश ¹⁰⁰ Make a noise, मृश ¹⁰⁰ Consult, advise, रिश ¹⁰⁰ Injure, रुश ¹⁰⁰ Injure, लिश ¹⁰⁰ Grow less, shrink, विश

विश् ^{१००} Enter, go in, and स्पृश् ^{१००} Touch; as क्रोष्टा, दंष्टा, देष्टा, दृष्टा, मष्टा, मेष्टा, मृष्टा, रेष्टा, रोष्टा, लेष्टा, वेष्टा, and स्पृष्टा.* *Observe* that the ^{२०}अ of those marked * is changed to इ instead of अर्, which is anomalous. नश् ^{१००} Perish, has two forms; as नष्टा or नशिना, &c. अश् ^{१००} Eat, take इ or not before the न् of a termination; as अशिना or अष्टा, &c.

344. OF roots in ष, the following do not take इ before न् and म् in the five last tenses:—कृष् ^{१००} Draw, pull, drag, attract, plough, तुष् ^{१००} Please, make glad, त्विष् ^{१००} Shine, दुष् ^{१००} Spoil, grow bad, द्विष् ^{१००} Hate, पिष् ^{१००} Pound, पुष् ^{१००} Feed, nourish, cherish, विष् ^{१००} Envelop, entwine, surround, शिष् ^{१००} Distinguish, celebrate, शुष् ^{१००} Dry, and श्लिष् ^{१००} Embrace; as कृष्टी, तोष्टा, त्वेष्टा, दोष्टा, डेष्टा, पेष्टा, पोष्टा, वेष्टा, शेष्टा, शोष्टा and श्लेष्टा. त्वश् ^{१००} and तस् ^{१००} Make less by hewing or turning, takes इ or not; as त्वक्षिना or त्वष्टा, तक्षिना or तष्टा. कृष् ^{१००} Draw, when preceded by the preposition निर Out, without, takes both forms; as निष्क्रोष्टा or निष्क्रोषिना, &c. रुष् ^{१००} Be angry, रिष् ^{१००} Injure, kill, and इप् ^{१००} Desire, may occasionally take इ or not before the न् of a termination; as रोषिना, &c. or रोष्टा, &c. रेषिना, &c. or रेष्टा, &c. एषिना, &c. or एष्टा, &c.

345. OF roots in स्, the two following only do not take इ before the न् and म् of the five last tenses:—घस् ^{१००} Eat, eat grass, and, वस् ^{१००} Dwell, reside, stay, inhabit; as घस्ता and वस्ता. Before the स् of a termination, the radical स् is changed to न्. वस् May occasionally take इ before the न् of a termination; as वसिता, &c.

346. OF roots in ह, the following do not take इ before the न् and म् of the five last tenses; दह ^{१००} Burn, दिह ^{१००} Smear, soil, taint, pollute, दुह ^{१००} Milk, नह ^{१००} (for णह) Tie, bind, fasten, मिह ^{१००} Make water,

water. रुह ^{१०} Grow, increase, लिह ^{११} Lick, लुह ^{१२} Cover, वह ^{१३} Bear, carry, and मह ^{१४} (for मृह) Bear, suffer, be patient of; as दग्धा, दिग्धा, दोग्धा, नडा, भिडा, रोडा, लेडा, लोडा, वोडा, मोडा, and also सहिता. The following, marked ड in the lists, have two forms— गाह ^{१५} Stir up, make thick or turbid, दुह ^{१६} Hate, want to injure, द्राह ^{१७} Awake, intrins, मुह ^{१८} Become stupid or insensible, स्नुह ^{१९} (for ष्नुह) Ooze, leak, and स्निह ^{२०} (for ष्निह) Be kind; as गाढा or गाहिना, दोग्धा or द्रोहिना, मोढा or मोहिना, स्नोग्धा or स्नोहिना, and स्नेग्धा or स्नेहिना. Observe that such roots in ह as begin with ह, न, or स्, uniformly change that letter to ष before the consonant of a termination, as before the न् of ना, नारी, &c. and by the rules of permutation forms with it ग्, as in दग्धा, and स्नेग्धा, while those with other initials change ह to इ, and drop the initial consonant of the termination; as रोढा, लेढा, &c. Observe also that वह and मह change the radical अ to ओ; as वोढा and मोढा, which is anomalous.

347. ROOTS of more than one syllable, whether simple or derivative, with those of the tenth conjugation, whatever may be their final letter, require इ before such terminations of the five last tenses as open with न् or म्.

Obs. The terminations opening with न् and म्, to which the foregoing rules generally apply, comprise every person in the five last tenses, except those of the preterite in the common form, which begin with य् and which never admit of the prefix इ; but more particularly to the first and second future, and the conditional, the third preterit admitting of many deviations.

Of the second future Tense.

349. THE second future tense, by some called the future of To-day (अद्यतनी), answers to the future indefinite and imperfect; १, भविष्यति. He is about to become, or shall or will become, indefinitely hereafter. The following are the terminations suited to this tense, when deprived of the servile प्, the final न् reduced to ः, and स्येते, स्येथे substituted for स्याते, स्याथे. See p. 127.

7. *Second Future.**Common Form.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. स्यति	स्यतः	स्यन्ति
2. स्यमि	स्यथः	स्यथ
3. स्यामि	स्यावः	स्यामः

Proper Form.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. स्यते	स्येते	स्यन्ते
2. स्यसे	स्येथे	स्यध्वे
3. स्ये	स्यावहे	स्यामहे

Obs. If you take away the prefix स्य् from these terminations, they are the same as those adapted to the present tense of the first conjugation.

350. MOST roots in the second, as in the first future, require the insertion of इ before the terminations; and the same rules will, in most cases, serve for both these tenses. See p. 278, r. 330 to 347.

Roots ending in Vowels in the Second Future.

351. ROOTS in आ of one syllable do not require इ in the second future, and are inflected like दा ²⁴⁵. Give; as 1. दास्यति, दास्यतः, दास्यन्ति; 2. दास्यमि, दास्यथः, दास्यथ; 3. दास्यामि, दास्यावः, दास्यामः. So 1. दास्यते, दास्येते, दास्यन्ते; 2. दास्यसे, दास्येथे, दास्यध्वे;

दास्यध्वे; १. दास्ये, दास्याध्वहे, दास्यामहे. But being of more than one syllable, it takes इ; as दरिद्रिष्यति, &c. &c. See rule 322, p. 278.

352. ROOTS in इ or ई of one syllable, for the most part take इ in the second future, and the exceptions are the same as in the first future. इ ²⁰ Go, makes रथति, &c. भो ²⁰ Fear, भेषति, &c. जि ²⁰ Conquer, जेषति; and so of others which do not require इ. Of those which do require इ, रिव ²⁰ Go, increase, makes श्वयिषति, &c. शी ²⁰ Sleep, makes शयिषते, &c. and उी ²⁰ Fly, उयिषते, &c. See rule 323, p. 279.

353. OF roots in उ short, none require इ in the second future but those excepted in rule 324, p. 279; namely झु ²⁰ Sneeze, झविषति; यु ²⁰ Mix, join, यविषति; झु ²⁰ Sharpen, झविषति; षु ²⁰ Ooze, leak, स्नविषति. रु, तु, पु, ण, and ड, indifferently take इ or not; as रविषति or रोषति, नविषति or नोषति, &c. See rule 324, p. 279.

354. ALL roots in उ long require इ in the second future, as in the first. भू ²⁰ Be, become. *Common Form.* 1. भविषति, भविषतः, भविषन्ति; 2. भविषसि, भविषथः, भविषथ; 3. भविषामि, भविषावः, भविषामः. धू ²⁰ Bring forth, and धू ²⁰ Strake, as before seen, takes both forms. See rule 325, p. 280.

355. ALL roots in कृ or कृ require इ to be prefixed to the terminations of the second future, though those in short कृ do not generally in the first. कृ ²⁰ Make, do. *Common Form.* 1. करिषति, करिषतः, करिषन्ति; 2. करिषसि, करिषथः, करिषथ; 3. करिषामि, करिषावः, करिषामः. *Proper Form.* 1. करिषे, करिषेने, करिषन्ते; 2. करिषसे, करिषेथे, करिषध्वे; 3. करिषे, करिषावहे, करिषामहे. See rules 326, 327, p. 280.

All other roots in ऋ short are inflected like कृ: as हृ ^{1.2.1.} Seize, take, हरिष्यति or हरिष्यते, &c. धृ ^{1.2.2.} धरिष्यति or धरिष्यते, &c. वृ ^{1.2.3.} Shut, make close, and वृ ^{1.2.4.} Serve, वरिष्यति or वरिष्यते, &c. and occasionally in the *common* form, वरीष्यति, &c. See rule 327, p. 280. The final of a root being ऋ, may require the prefix इ to be long in the *proper* form: as दृ Tear, दरोष्यति. See rule 327, p. 280.

356. ROOTS in ए and ऐ make आ, and do not take इ in the second future. धे ^{1.2.5.} Drink, धास्यति; गे ^{1.2.6.} Sing, गास्यति. See rule 328, p. 280.

357. ROOTS in ओ do not take इ in the second future. शो ^{1.2.7.} Whet, शोष्यति. See rule 329, p. 280.

Roots ending in Consonants in the second Future.

358. ALL the rules and exceptions applicable to roots ending in consonants in the first future, are equally so in the second future. See p. 281, rule 330 to 347.

359. OF such roots terminating in consonants as do not take इ in the second future, पच् ^{1.2.8.} may serve as an example. The final of a root being a palatal, is, for the most part, changed to a guttural, and thus च् to क्; and स् after क् becomes ष्. *Common Form.* 1. पश्यति, पश्यन्; पश्यन्ति, &c. *Proper Form.* 1. पश्यते, पश्येते, पश्यन्ते; &c. See rule 334, p. 281.

360. OF roots terminating in consonants which do take इ in the second future, याच् ^{1.2.9.} Seek, may be given as an example: *Common Form.* 1. याचिष्यति, याचिष्यन्; याचिष्यन्ति; &c. *Proper Form.* 1. याचिष्यते, याचिष्येते, याचिष्यन्ते; &c.

361. ROOTS

361. ROOTS ending in स्, change that letter to त् before the न् of any termination of the four last tenses; as वस् ^{1c.} Dwell, तारस्, वत्स्यति, वत्स्यतः, &c.

362. हन् ^{2c.} Strike, takes इ in the second future, though not in the first; as हनिष्यति, &c.

363. द being the initial of a root, is changed to ध्; as दह ^{1c.} Burn, धह्यति, &c. दुह ^{2c.} Milk, धोह्यति, &c.

364. THE following roots may optionally take इ before स् in the second future, the conditional, and the *proper* form of the precative — नृन् Dance, कृन् Cut, चृन् Injure, कृद् Sport, play, नृद् Dishonour, offend; as नर्निष्यति, कर्निष्यति, &c. &c. or नत्स्यति, कत्स्यति, &c. &c.

365. THE roots वृन् ^{1c.} Turn, come to pass, वृध् ^{1c.} Grow, prosper, शृध् ^{1c.} Make a disagreeable noise, स्यद् ^{1c.} Leak, ooze out, and कृप् or कृप् ^{1c.} Form, imagine, take इ before स्य in the *proper* form; as वर्धिष्यते, वधिष्यते, शधिष्यते, &c. &c.

366. गम् Go, takes इ in the common form, but not when used in the *proper* of the second future; as गमिष्यति, गंस्यते. He shall or will go.

Obs. It would be needless to multiply rules for conjugating this tense, as it is, comparatively, very easy, if due attention be paid to those given for the insertion or omission of the prefix इ, and the permutation of letters.

Of the Precative Tense.

367. THE tense which it has been thought proper to call *precative*, from its use in praying for, and blessing, and which, in point of time, is

R p

indefinitely

indefinitely future, is formed by the application of the following terminations, which are the same as those given in the technical scheme, p. 127, except that the final *स्* in the first person plural, and second person singular of each form, is reduced to *ः*. There are no servile letters.

8. The Precative.

Common Form.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. यात्	यास्तां	यासुः
2. याः	यास्तं	यास्त
3. यासं	यास्व	यास्म

Proper Form.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
मीष्ट	मीयास्तां	मीरन्
2. मीष्टाः	मीयास्त्यां	मीष्ट्वं or इ
मीय	मीयहि	मीमहि

368. IN conjugating a root in the proper form, such as require the prefix *इ* before *स्*, are pointed out by the rules given for forming the first future. See p. 278, r. 328 to 347. Observe that the prefix *इ* is inadmissible before *य*.

Roots ending in Vowels in the Precative.

369. THE final of a root being *आ*, is changed to *ए* before the terminations of the precative in the common form, but not in the proper; but if the initial be a double consonant, it makes also occasionally *का*; the root *स्ता* excepted, which is always changed to *स्ने*. Roots in *आ* do not take *इ* before *स्*. See rule 322, p. 278.

दा *s.c.v.* Give.

8. The Precative.

Common Form. 1. देयात्, देयास्तां, देयासुः;—2. देयाः, देयास्तं, देयास्त;—3. देयासं, देयास्व, देयास्म, May he, &c. &c. give!

Proper

Proper Form. 1. दामिष्ठ, दाम्नीयास्तां, दाम्नीरन्;—2. दाम्नीष्ठाः, दाम्नीयास्थां, दाम्नीष्वं or द्वं;—3. दाम्नीय, दाम्नीवहि, दाम्नीमहि.

In like manner गा, धा, पा, भा, मा, या, रा, ला, वा, हा, and स्था; also ख्या, घा, ज्या, शा, द्रा, घ्ना, प्मा, प्रा, म्ना, श्रा, and स्ना. But these last, ख्या, &c. having a double consonant, may also not change their vowel; as स्ना *Bathe*, स्नेयान् or स्नायान् *May he bathe*. दरिद्रा makes दरिद्रयान् &c. and, according to some authors, या makes यायान्, &c.

370. THE final of a root of one syllable being इ or ई, makes ई long before the terminations of the precativ in the *common* form, (except when preceded by a preposition), and is changed to ए in the *proper* form.

Examples.

जि ^{1.c.} Conquer. 1. जीयान्, जीयास्तां, जीयामुः; &c.

स्मि ^{1.c.} Smile. 1. स्मेषीष्ट, स्मेषीयास्तां, स्मेषीरन्, &c.

नी ^{1.c.} Conduct. *Common Form.* 1. नीयान्, नीयास्तां, नीयामुः; &c.

Proper Form. 1. नेषीष्ट, नेषीयास्तां, नेषीरन्; &c.

The following require the prefix इ in the *proper* form, by rule 323, p. 279.

त्रि ^{1.c.} Serve, attend. *Common Form.* 1. त्रीयान्, त्रीयास्तां, त्रीयामुः;

&c. *Proper Form.* 1. त्रियिषीष्ट, त्रियिषीयास्तां, त्रियिषीरन्; &c.

उी ^{1.c.} Fly. *Proper Form.* 1. उयिषीष्ट, उयिषीयास्तां, उयिषीरन्; &c.

शो ^{1.c.} Sleep, repose. *Proper Form.* 1. शयिषीष्ट, शयिषीयास्तां, शयिषीरन्; &c. So दीदी ^{1.c.} Shine, and वेवी ^{1.c.} Shine.

दो ^{1.c.} Decay, (दो is changed to दा). *Proper Form.* दाम्नीष्ट, &c.

371. THE final of a root of one syllable being उ or ऊ, becomes उ long before the terminations of the precative in the common form, and ओ in the proper.

372. SUCH roots in उ short as are conjugated in the proper form of this tense, do not admit of the prefix इ; but all roots in उ long require it. See r. 324, 325, p. 279.

Examples.

- वृ ^{३०} Run out, leak, and वृ ^{३०} Hear. 1. वृयान्, वृयास्तां, वृयासुः.
 यु ^{३०} Mix. 1. यृयान्, यृयास्तां, यृयासुः, &c.
 रु ^{३०} Make a noise. 1. रृयान्, रृयास्तां, रृयासुः, &c.
 मु ^{३०} (for पु) Bring forth, produce. 1. मृयान्, मृयास्तां, मृयासुः, &c.
 स्तु ^{३०} (for हृ) Praise. Common Form. स्तूयान्, &c. Proper Form. स्तोषीष्ट, &c.
 पू ^{३०} Purify. Common Form. 1. पूयान्, &c. Proper Form. पविषीष्ट, &c.
 भू ^{३०} Be, become. 1. भूयान्, भूयास्तां, भूयासुः; 2. भूयाः, भूयास्तं, भूयास्त; 3. भूयामं, भूयास्व, भूयास्त.

The following roots take इ or not before the terminations of the proper form of the precative.

- सू ^{३०} (for पु) Bring forth, produce. Proper Form. सविषीष्ट, &c. or सोषीष्ट, &c.
 धू ^{३०} Shake, agitate. Common Form. 1. धूयान्, &c. Proper Form. धविषीष्ट, &c. or धोषीष्ट, &c.

373. THE root वृ ^{३०} Speak, is defective in the precative, and is supplied by the common form of वच् of the same meaning; as 1. उच्यान्, उच्यास्तां, उच्यासुः, &c. See under roots ending in consonants in the precative, r. 381, p. 295.

374. ROOTS in ऋ short of one syllable, preceded by a double consonant, such as धृ १८. Describe, kill, bend, हृ १९. Choose, accept, स्तृ २०. Spread, स्मृ २१. Remember, स्तृ २२. Sound, and हृ २३. Bend; with ऋ Go, change their finals to अरु in the *common* form of the precativ; but स्तृ, the only one of this class that may be used in the *proper* form, there has two forms.

स्तृ २०. Spread. *Common* Form. स्तय्यान्, &c. *Proper* Form. स्तरिषीष्ट, &c. or स्तृषीष्ट, &c.

धृ १८. Describe, kill, bend. १. धव्यान्, धव्यास्तां, धव्यासुः, &c.

So for the rest.

375. ROOTS in ऋ short, the initial being a single consonant like कृ २४. Substitute रि in the *common* form of the precativ. If the root require इ in the *proper* form, ऋ becomes अरु, but not else.

कृ २४. Make, do. *Common* Form. १. क्रियान्, क्रियास्तां, क्रियासुः; २. क्रियाः, क्रियास्तं, क्रियास्त; ३. क्रियासं, क्रियास्व, क्रियास्म; *Proper* Form (does not require इ). १. कृषीष्ट, कृषीयास्तां; कृषीरन्; २. कृषीष्टाः, कृषीयास्थां, कृषीध्वं or इ; ३. कृषीय, कृषीवहि, कृषीमहि.

वृ २५. Shut, close, cover. *Common* Form. १. व्रियान्, व्रियास्तां; व्रियासुः; &c. *Proper* Form, (may take इ or not). १. वरिषीष्ट, &c. वृषीष्ट, &c.

वृ २६. Serve, worship. *Proper* Form (may take इ or not). १. वरिषीष्ट, &c. or वृषीष्ट, &c.

जागृ २७. Awake. १. जाग्रियान्, जाग्रियास्तां, जाग्रियासुः; &c.

So all others in ऋ.

376. ROOTS in ऋ long, like नृ, substitute ईर in the *common* and *proper* forms of the precativē. Such as are inflected in the *proper* form, and take इ, change the radical vowel to अर. The prefix इ may be made long.

नृ ^{1.0} Cross, pass over, traverse. 1. नीर्यान्, नीर्यास्तां, नीर्यासुः, &c.
 कृ ^{9.0.0.} Hurt, kill. *Common Form.* 1. कीर्यान्, &c. *Proper Form.*
 (takes इ or not). 1. करिषीष्ट, &c. करीषीष्ट, &c. or कौषीष्ट, &c.
 स्तृ ^{2.0.} Spread. *Common Form.* 1. स्तीर्यान्, &c. *Proper Form.*
 स्तरिषीष्ट, or स्तरीषीष्ट, &c.

377. ROOTS in ए and ऐ, such as धे and गे, change their vowels to आ, and are afterwards governed by the same rules as roots in आ in the precativē. The substitute आ is sometimes changed to ए in the *common* form.

धे ^{1.0} Drink. 1. धेयान्, धेयास्तां, धेयासुः, &c.
 गे ^{1.0} Sing. 1. गेयान्, गेयास्तां, गेयासुः, &c.
 ग्ले ^{1.0} Be sad. 1. ग्लायान्, ग्लयास्तां, ग्लयासुः, &c. Or—1. ग्लेयान्, &c.

378. THE following roots in ए substitute a vowel for a semivowel in the *common* form of the precativē:

वे ^{1.0.0.} Weave, sew. *Common Form.* 1. उयान्, उयास्तां, उयासुः;
 &c. *Proper Form.* 1. वामीष्ट, वामीयास्तां, वामीरन्, &c.
 वे ^{1.0} Cover, conceal. 1. वीयान्, वीयास्तां, वीयासुः, &c.
 ह्वे ^{1.0} Call names, threaten, dare. 1. ह्वयान्, ह्वयास्तां, ह्वयासुः, &c.

379. ROOTS in ओ suffer no change in the precativē; as शो ^{1.0} Whet.
 1. शोयान्, शोयास्तां, शोयासुः, &c. See r. 329, p. 280.

Roots ending in Consonants in the Precative.

380. A ROOT ending in a consonant, whose penultimate vowel is *अ* or *आ*, suffers no change in its vowel before the terminations of the precative, and may be inflected like the two following examples :

पच् ^{1.2.3} Drefs food. *Common Form.* 1. पच्यान्, पच्यास्तां, पच्यासुः; &c.
Proper Form (without इ). 1. पक्षीष्ट, पक्षीयास्तां, पक्षीरन्; &c.
याच् ^{1.2.3} Seek. *Common Form.* 1. याच्यान्, याच्यास्तां, याच्यासुः; &c.
Proper Form (with इ). 1. याचिषीष्ट, याचिषीयास्तां, याचिषीरन्;
 &c.

381. THE following roots change their radical semi-vowels to their corresponding vowels, in the *common* form of the precative.

पृच्छ् ^{1.2.3} Ask. 1. पृच्छ्यान्, पृच्छ्यास्तां, पृच्छ्यासुः; &c.
यज् ^{1.2.3} Worship, make offerings. *Common Form.* 1. इज्यान्, इज्यास्तां, इज्यासुः; &c. *Proper Form.* यजीष्ट, यजीयास्तां, यजीरन्; &c.
वच् ^{1.2.3} Speak. 1. उच्यान्, उच्यास्तां, उच्यासुः; &c. See r. 973, p. 292.
वप् ^{1.2.3} Sow seed, weave. *Common Form.* 1. उप्यान्, &c. *Proper Form* (without इ). 1. वपीष्ट, &c.
वह् ^{1.2.3} Bear, carry, transport. *Common Form.* 1. उव्यान्, &c. *Proper Form* (without इ). 1. वहीष्ट, &c.
वस् ^{1.2.3} Stay, dwell. 1. उव्यान्, उव्यास्तां, उव्यासुः; &c.
वश् ^{1.2.3} With, will. 1. उव्यान्, उव्यास्तां, उव्यासुः; &c.

382. ROOTS ending in a double consonant, the first member of which is a nasal; as **दश्** Bite, drop that nasal in the *common* form of the precative;

precative; but not in the *proper*. *Obs.* This rule does not extend to that class of roots in the popular lists distinguished by a fervile इ, which assume a nasal, and never drop it. See rule 180, p. 151, and rule 161, p. 139. The following, among others, may serve as examples:

दंश् १०० Bite. 1. दंश्यान्, दंश्यास्तां, दंश्यासुः; &c.
 स्वंज् १०१ (for स्वंज्), Embrace. *Proper* Form (without इ). 1. स्वंजीष्ट, स्वंजीयास्तां, स्वंजीरन्; &c.
 मन्थ् १०२ Churn, stir up. 1. मन्थ्यान्, मन्थ्यास्तां, मन्थ्यासुः; &c.

383. THE penultimate vowel being any other than अ or आ, suffers no change in the *common* or *proper* form of the precative, unless the root require the prefix इ in the *proper* form, when it suffers the usual conversion of इ and ई to ए, उ and वु to ओ, and ऋ and ॠ to अर्.

Examples.

छिद् १०३ Divide, split. *Common* Form. 1. छिद्यान्, छिद्यास्तां, छिद्यासुः. *Proper* Form (does not require इ). 1. छित्सीष्ट, छित्सीयास्तां, छित्सीरन्; &c.

सृज् १०४ Create, make, let go. 1. सृज्यान्, सृज्यास्तां, सृज्यासुः; &c.

कृष् १०५ Draw, drag, plough. *Common* Form. 1. कृष्यान्, कृष्यास्तां, कृष्यासुः; &c. *Proper* Form (does not take इ). 1. कृषीष्ट, कृषीयास्तां, कृषीरन्; &c.

निज् १०६ Sharpen. *Proper* Form (takes इ). 1. नेजिषीष्ट, नेजिषीयास्तां, नेजिषीरन्; &c.

384. THE root हन् Strike, smite, kill, is conjugated by substitute in the precative. *Common* Form. 1. बध्यान्, बध्यास्तां, बध्यासुः; &c. *Proper* Form (with इ). 1. बधिषीष्ट, बधिषीयास्तां, बधिषीरन्; &c.

Of the conditional Mood.

385. THE conditional mood has sometimes a past, and sometimes a future signification, and, as before observed, (p. 125. r. 9), is seldom used singly, being usually accompanied by another verb in the same tense, and in construction with some particle denoting contingency, such as *यदि* If, *चेत्* If, and *यदा* When; but which are sometimes omitted. *यदि शिला कोमलाभविष्यत् तदा शगलैरेवाभक्षिष्यत्*. If a stone were soft, it would then be certainly eaten by the jackals.

386. THE terminations suited to the conditional are the same as those given in the technical scheme, p. 127, which are here repeated with the final *सू*, as usual, reduced to :. In conjugating this tense, *अ* is required to be every where prefixed to the root, as observed p. 128, rule 157.

9. Conditional Mood.

<i>Common Form.</i>			<i>Proper Form.</i>		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. स्यत्	स्यतां	स्यन्	स्यत	स्येतां	स्यन्त
2. स्यः	स्यतं	स्यन्	स्यथाः	स्येथां	स्यध्वं
3. स्यं	स्याव	स्याम	स्ये	स्यावहि	स्यामहि

Obs. As every termination of the conditional opens with the same letters as those of the second future, namely *स्य*, so this tense is governed by the same rules, with respect to the permutation of the radical letters and the prefix *इ*. It will therefore be unnecessary to repeat those rules in this place; they will be found page 286, rules 349 to 366. The few examples which follow, will be sufficient to shew how this tense is conjugated.

9. Conditional.

दा ^{3.c.2.} Give.

Common Form. 1. अदास्यन्, अदास्यतां, अदास्यन्; 2. अदास्यः, अदास्यन्तं, अदास्यत; 3. अदास्यं, अदास्याव, अदास्याम.

Proper Form. 1. अदास्यन्त, अदास्येतां, अदास्यन्त; 2. अदास्यथाः, अदास्येथां, अदास्यध्वं; 3. अदास्ये, अदास्यावहि, अदास्यामहि.

So other roots in आ. See rule 351, page 286.

श्रि ^{1.c.2.} Serve, attend.

This root requires ई.

Common Form. 1. अश्रियिष्यन्, अश्रियिष्यतां, अश्रियिष्यन्, &c.

Proper Form. 1. अश्रियिष्यन्त, अश्रियिष्येतां, अश्रियिष्यन्त, &c.

भू ^{1.c.} Be, become.

Common Form. 1. अभविष्यन्, अभविष्यतां, अभविष्यन्; 2. अभविष्यः, अभविष्यन्तं, अभविष्यत; 3. अभविष्यं अभविष्याव, अभविष्याम.

कु ^{3.c.2.} Make, do.

Common Form. 1. अकरिष्यन्, अकरिष्यतां, अकरिष्यन्, &c.

Proper Form. 1. अकरिष्यन्त, अकरिष्येतां, अकरिष्यन्त; &c.

अद् ^{2.c.} Eat.

Common Form. 1. आत्स्यन्, आत्स्यतां, आत्स्यन्; &c.

पच ^{1.c.2.} Drefs food, cook.

Common Form. 1. अपश्यन्, अपश्यतां, अपश्यन्; &c.

Proper Form. 1. अपश्यन्त, अपश्येतां, अपश्यन्त, &c.

It will be needless to multiply examples. See all the rules for conjugating the first and second futures.

of

Of the third Preterit Tense.

387. THE third preterit, defined to be the preterit of to-day, is used to denote, that the act has been recently, or indefinitely, passed; and in *Sanskrita* is called अद्यतनी. By rule 157, page 128, the vowel अ is required to be prefixed to the root in conjugating this tense. The terminations to be used in the third, are essentially the same as those suited to the first preterit, as given page 156, subject, however, to several, seemingly capricious, modifications, by means of certain letters occasionally to be prefixed to them, the chief of which is the consonant म्, as will be presently explained. All the rules given for the introduction of the vowel इ after certain verbs in pages 278 to 285, are generally applicable to this tense.

388. FOR the sake of reference, the several modes of conjugating verbal roots in each of the active forms of the third preterit, are here exhibited in a table numerically arranged according to the prefix required.

Common Form.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>Mode I.</i> The most simple, but } least used, the same as for the first } preterit. }	1. त्	तां	अन् or उः
	2. ः	तं	त
	3. अं	व	म

<i>Mode II.</i> The prefix अ before } <i>Mode I.</i> <i>Obs.</i> अ is dropped be- } fore अन् and अं, and made आ } before व and म. }	1. अत्	अतां	अन्
	2. अः	अतं	अत
	3. अं	आव	आम

Common

Common Form continued.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>Mode III.</i> The same as <i>Mode II</i> , with a modified repetition of the root to be explained.	1. अन्	अतां	अन्
	2. अः	अतं	अत
	3. अं	आव	आम
<i>Mode IV.</i> The letter स्, convertible to ष, prefixed to <i>Mode II</i> .	1. सन्	सतां	सुः for सन्
	2. सः	सत	सत
	3. सं	साव	साम
<i>Mode V.</i> सी prefixed to न् and ः of <i>Mode I</i> , and स् only to every other person of that <i>Mode</i> . <i>Obs.</i> The स् of स्तां, स्तं, and स्त, is subject to elision after a short vowel, any consonant but a nasal, a femivowel, or ह.	1. सीन्	स्तां	सुः for सन्
	2. सीः	स्तं	स्त
	3. सं	स्व	स्म
<i>Mode VI.</i> The prefix इ before <i>Mode V</i> , the स् of सीन् and सीः being dropped, and the short इ left in the long.	1. ईन्	इष्टां	इषुः
	2. ईः	इष्टं	इष्ट
	3. इषं	इष्व	इष्म
<i>Mode VII.</i> Another स् put before <i>Mode VI</i> .	1. सीन्	मिष्टां	मिषुः
	2. सीः	मिष्टं	मिष्ट
	3. मिषं	मिष्व	मिष्म

Proper

Proper Form.

Mode VIII. The same terminations as for the first preterit, *proper* form, with स prefixed to a dental, and स् to every other letter.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	सन्	सन्तां	सन्त
2.	स्थाः	स्थां	सध्वं
3.	मि	स्वहि	स्महि

Mode IX. The vowel अ prefixed and adjusted according to rule 163 and 166, p. 131, q. v.

1.	अन्	एतां	अन्त or अत
2.	अथाः	एथां	अध्व
3.	ए	आवहि	आमहि

Mode X. स prefixed to each person except ध्वं. *Obs.* The स of स्त and स्थाः is dropped after a short vowel or any consonant but a nasal, a semi-vowel, or ह्.

1.	स्त	सन्तां	सन्
2.	स्थाः	स्थां	ध्वं
3.	मि	स्वहि	स्महि

Mode XI. The prefix इ put before *Mode X*.

1.	इष्ट	इषानां	इषन्
2.	इष्ठाः	इषाथां	इध्वं or इं
3.	इषि	इष्वहि	इष्महि

389. THE letter स, being the initial of a termination immediately followed by any other consonant than a nasal, a semi-vowel, or ह्, and preceded by a short vowel, or any consonant but a nasal, a semi-vowel, or ह्, must be dropped. This rule applies particularly to every termination beginning

beginning with स्त and स्थ in *Modes* V, and X, which are reduced to त and थ.

390. IN those *Modes* which prefix म्, सुः is substituted for मन्.

391. ROOTS in आ substitute उः for अन् in the third preterit, and drop आ.

392. अन्त becomes अन् unless preceded by अ. *Obs.* This applies particularly to *Modes* VIII. and IX.

Of Roots ending in Vowels in the third Preterit.

393. OF roots in आ in the third preterit, दा ^{1.c.p.} Give, धा ^{1.c.p.} Hold, keep, मा ^{1.c.} Measure, found, पा ^{1.c.} Drink, (but not पा ^{2.c.} Preserve) छा ^{1.c.} Stand, are conjugated according to *Mode* I. in the *common* form, dropping आ before उः in the third person plural, by the above rule 391. धा ^{1.c.p.} and दा ^{1.c.p.} which, by the small * are indicated to be occasionally of the *proper* form also, change आ to इ, making दि and धि, after which they are inflected with the terminations in *Mode* X. q. v.

दा ^{1.c.p.} Give.

Common Form. 1. अदान्, अदानां, अदुः; 2. अदाः, अदानं, अदानः; 3. अदां, अदाव, अदाम. He gave, they two gave, they gave; &c. &c.

Proper Form. 1. अदित*, अदिषानां, अदिषन्; 2. अदिथाः*, अदिषाथां, अदिष्वं or अदिष्वं; 3. अदिषि, अदिष्वहि, अदिष्वहि. * See rule 389.

So धा; and so मा, पा, ष्टा, as above, in the *common* form. घ्रा ^{1.c.} Smell, is also conjugated in *Mode* I. making अघ्रान्, &c. but it may occasionally follow *Mode* VII, according to the following rule:

394. ALL roots in आ, except दा ^{1.c.f.} Give, धा ^{1.c.f.} Hold, keep, मा ^{2.c.} Measure, found, पा ^{1.c.} Drink, and ष्टा ^{2.c.} Stand, as in rule 393, are, in the *common* form, conjugated after *Mode* VII. q. v.

या ^{2.c.} Go.

Common Form. 1. अयासीन्, अयामिष्टां, अयामिषुः; 2. अयासीः, अयामिष्टं, अयामिष्ट; 3. अयामिषं, अयामिषु, अयामिष्व.
See *Mode* VII.

After this example are conjugated, among others, the following roots in आ;—घ्रा ^{1.c.} Smell, ज्या ^{2.c.} Wax old, decay, ज्ञा ^{2.c.} Know, ध्मा ^{1.c.} Blow (a trumpet, or the fire), प्मा ^{2.c.} Eat, प्रा ^{2.c.} Fill, पा ^{2.c.} Preserve, protect, भा ^{2.c.} Shine, म्ना ^{2.c.} Study, learn by heart, स्ना ^{2.c.} Bathe, हा ^{2.c.} Quit, leave, &c.

395. ख्या ^{2.c.} Tell, relate, recount, celebrate, in the *common* form is conjugated in *Mode* II, and in the *proper* (if ever so used, as according to some it may,) in *Mode* IX, in both forms dropping the radical आ.

Example.

ख्या ^{2.c.f.} Tell, relate, recount.

Common Form. 1. अख्यन्, अख्यतां, अख्यन्; &c.

Proper Form. 1. अख्यन्, अख्येतां, अख्यन्; &c. See *Modes* II. and IX.

There are only four verbs in आ (except as above दा and धा,) which may be conjugated in the *proper* form, and those are, गा ^{1.c.} Go, and

भा

मा ^{३.३} Sound, मा ^{४.३} Measure, and हा ^{३.३} Go, which follow *Mode IX*, like दा and मा, but do not, like them, change the radical आ to इ.

मा ^{३.३} मा ^{४.३} Measure, found.

Proper Form. 1. अमास्त, अमासानां, अमासत; 2. अमास्थाः, अमासायां, अमाध्वं; 3. अमासि, अमास्वहि, अमास्महि.

396. दरिद्रा Be poor, in the *common* form, makes अदरिद्रामीन्, अदरिद्रामिष्टां, &c. according to *Mode VII.*; or, dropping its own final, अदरिद्रोन्, अदरिद्रिष्टां, &c. according to *Mode VI.* In the *proper* form this root makes अदरिद्रिष्ठ, अदरिद्रिष्ठानां, &c. according to *Mode XI.*

397. ROOTS in इ or ई in the third preterit, for the most part change those letters to ऐ in the *common* form of the third preterit, and to ए in the *proper*.

398. SUCH roots in इ or ई as do not require the prefix इ according to rule 323, p. 279, are conjugated according to *Mode V*, in the *common* form, and to *Mode X*, in the *proper*. Examples.

नी ^{१.०.३} (for णी) Conduct, lead.

Common Form. अनेषीन्, अनेष्टां, अनेषुः; 2. अनेषीः, अनेष्टं, अनेष्ट; 3. अनेषं, अनेषु, अनेष्म.

Proper Form. 1. अनेष्ट, अनेषानां, अनेषत; 2. अनेष्टाः, अनेषायां, अनेध्वं or द्वं; 3. अनेषि, अनेष्वहि, अनेष्महि.

So (according to their respective forms)—जि ^{१.०} Conquer, क्षि ^{१.०.०.०} Waste, decay, चि ^{३.०.३} Gather, pick, जि ^{१.०} Conquer, &c. क्री ^{३.०.३} Buy, क्षी

क्षी ^{१.८.१.} Injure, प्री ^{१.१४.८.१.} Satisfy, content, please, gratify, ही ^{१.८.} Be ashamed, &c.

399. शिव ^{१.८.} Increase, is conjugated in three ways in the third preterit, viz.

After *Mode II*, dropping the radical इ :

Common Form. 1. अश्वन्, अश्वतां, अश्वन्; &c.

After *Mode VI*, converting the radical इ, i. e. changing it to ए, which before the vowel of the termination becomes अय् by the rules of orthography.

Common Form. 1. अश्वयीन्, अश्वयिष्ठां, अश्वयिषुः; &c.

After *Mode III*, and a reduplication of the radical, the vowel of which is changed to इय्.

Common Form. 1. अशिष्वियन्, अशिष्वियतां, अशिष्वियन्;
2. अशिष्वियः, अशिष्वियन्, अशिष्वियन्; 3. अशिष्वियं,
अशिष्वियाव, अशिष्वियाम्.

400. THE roots शी ^{२.१.} Sleep, and डी ^{६.१.} Fly, requiring the prefix इ, are conjugated according to *Mode XI*.

Proper Form. 1. अशयिष्ठ, अशयिषानां, अशयिषन्; 2. अशयिष्ठाः,
अशयिषाथां, अशयिष्वं or द्वं; 3. अशयिषि, अशयिष्वहि,
अशयिष्वहि.

So डी Fly. अडयिष्ठ, अडयिषानां, अडयिषन्; &c.

401. त्रि ^{१.८.} Serve, attend, is conjugated according to *Mode III*, with a reduplication of the root in the *common form*.

Example.

Common Form. 1. अशिञ्चियन्, अशिञ्चियतां, अशिञ्चियन्; &c.

402. THE following roots in इ and ई are anomalous, changing those letters to आ in the third preterit, after which they are conjugated according to *Mode VI*, in the *common form*, and *Mode IX*, in the *proper*, like roots in आ.

मी ^{s.c.p.} Kill.

Common Form. 1. अमासीत्, अमासिष्टां, अमासिषुः; 2. अमासीः, अमासिष्टं, अमासिष्ट; 3. अमासिषं, अमासिषू, अमासिष्म.

Proper Form. 1. अमास्त, अमासानां, अमासत; 2. अमास्थाः, अमासाथां, अमाध्वं; 3. अमासि, अमास्वहि, अमास्महि.

मि ^{s.c.p.} Scatter, throw about.

Common Form. अमासीत्, अमासिष्टां, अमासिषुः; &c.

Proper Form. 1. अमास्त, अमासानां, अमासत; &c.

दी ^{s.p.} Waste, decay.

Proper Form. 1. अदास्त; अदासानां, अदासत; &c.

403. दीधी ^{s.p.} Shine, is conjugated according to *Mode X*, dropping its final, making—1. अदीधिष्ट, अदीधिषानां, अदीधिषत; &c.
So वेदी ^{s.p.} Shine.

404. इ ^{s.c.} Go, move, becomes ग in the third preterit, and is then conjugated in *Mode I*, like दा Give, making—1. अगात्, अगानां, अगुः; &c.

405. WHEN ३ Go, is conjugated with the preposition अधि Over, and which then means, *go over, study, get by heart*, it is conjugated two ways in the third preterit, *proper* form. In the first, the radical ३, with the usual prefix अ, becomes ऐ, after which the terminations of *Mode X* are added, thus making with अधि—1. अभ्येष्ट, अभ्येष्टानां, अभ्येष्टन; &c. In the second way the radical ३ is changed to गी, and with the prefix अ and अधि is conjugated with the terminations of *Mode X*, as follows:—1. अध्यगीष्ट, अध्यगीष्टानां, अध्यगीष्टन; &c.

406. ROOTS in उ short, in the third preterit, for the most part, change that letter to ओ in the *common* form, which before a vowel becomes आव्; and in the *proper* form to ओ, which becomes अव् before a vowel. If the root do not require the prefix ३, *Mode IV* is generally used in the *common* form, and *Mode IX* in the *proper*; but if it require ३, *Modes VI* and *XI* are used.

407. OF roots in उ, the following, all of the *common* form, requiring ३, are conjugated with *Mode VI*; as

यु ^{2c}. Mix. 1. अयावीन्, अयाविष्टां, अयाविषुः; &c.

क्षु ^{2c}. Sharpen, whet. 1. अक्ष्णावीन्, अक्ष्णाविष्टां, अक्ष्णाविषुः; &c.

सु ^{2c}. (for षु) Ooze, leak. 1. अस्नावीन्, अस्नाविष्टां, अस्नाविषुः; &c.

सु ^{2c}. Sneeze. 1. असावीन्, असाविष्टां, असाविषुः; &c.

408. THE following roots in उ are conjugated either with or without ३, and follow *Mode VI*, or *V*, in the *common* form.

तु ^{2c}. Injure. 1. अनावीन् or अतोषीन्, अनाविष्टां or अतोषां, अनाविषुः or अतोषुः; &c.

रु ^{s.c.} Make a noise. 1. अरावीन् or अरोषीन्, अराविष्टां or अरोष्टां, अराविषुः or अरोषुः; &c.

नु ^{s.c.} (for णु) Praise. 1. अनावीन् or अनोषीन्, अनाविष्टां or अनोष्टां, अनाविषुः or अनोषुः; &c.

दु ^{s.c.} Pain. 1. अदावीन् or अदोषीन्, अदाविष्टां or अदोष्टां, अदाविषुः or अदोषुः; &c.

409. THE roots धु, षु, and दृ take इ in the *common* form of the third preterit; but not in the *proper* form. They follow *Modes VI* and *X*.

धु ^{s.c.p.} Shake, tremble.

Common Form. 1. अधावीन्, अधाविष्टां, अधाविषुः; &c.

Proper Form. 1. अधोष्ट, अधोषातां, अधोषत; &c.

सु ^{s.c.p.} (for षु) Move, go, bring forth.

Common Form. 1. असावीन्, असाविष्टां, असाविषुः; &c.

Proper Form. 1. असोष्ट, असोषातां, असोषत; &c.

Obs. This root, according to some, may also follow *Mode XI*, in the *proper* form, making—1. असविष्ट, असविषातां, असविषत; &c.

स्तु ^{s.c.p.} (for दृ) Praise.

Common Form. 1. अस्तावीन्, अस्ताविष्टां, अस्ताविषुः; &c.

Proper Form. 1. अस्तोष्ट, अस्तोषातां, अस्तोषत; &c.

410. THE roots दृ and स्तु require to be doubled, and are then conjugated according to *Mode III*.

दृ ¹⁰ Run, move.

Common Form. 1. अदुदुवत्, अदुदुवतां, अदुदुवन्; 2. अदुदुवः, अदुदुवन्तं, अदुदुवन्; 3. अदुदुवं, अदुदुवाय, अदुदुवाम.

So स्तु ¹⁰ Run, move. अस्तुवत्, &c. &c.

411. षु ²⁰ Cover, veil, makes और्णवीत्, &c. &c. according to *Mode VI*.

Other roots in ष, not requiring इ before the terminations of the third preterit, are conjugated according to *Mode V*, in the *common form*, and *Mode X*, in the *proper*.

श्रु ¹⁰ Hear, leak.

Common Form. 1. अश्रोषीत्, अश्रोषां, अश्रोषुः; &c.

Obs. According to some, this root may occasionally be conjugated after *Mode III*, and so make—अश्रुवत्, &c.; but this does not seem to be the practice.

412. MOST roots in उ long make औ before a consonant, and आव् before a vowel, in the third preterit, *common form*, and औ and अव् in the *proper form*. But भू ¹⁰ Be, become, suffers no alteration in its vowel; and नू ¹⁰ (for णू) Praise, धू ¹⁰ Shake, agitate, गू ¹⁰ Void excrement, धू ¹⁰ Be steady, remain fixed, and कू ¹⁰ Make a certain noise, (all of the class, called कुटादि,) change their finals to उव्, and are conjugated according to *Mode VI*.

413. ALL roots in उ long take the prefix इ in the third preterit, except भू; but धू ¹⁰ Agitate, shake, and षू ¹⁰ Bring forth, produce, indifferently take इ or not. Those roots which require इ follow *Mode VI*,

in

in the *common* form, and XI, in the *proper*. भू is conjugated according to *Mode I*. The following examples accord with these rules.

पू ^{o.c.p.} Purify. See *Modes VI* and XI.

Common Form. 1. अपावीन्, अपाविष्टां, अपाविषुः; &c.

Proper Form. 1. अपविष्ट, अपविषातां, अपविषत; &c.

धू ^{s.c.s.} Agitate, Shake. See *Modes V, VI, IX, and X*.

Common Form. 1. अधावीन् or अधोषीन्, अधाविषातां or अधोष्टां, अधाविषुः or अधोषुः; &c.

Proper Form. 1. अधवित or अधोष्ट, अधविषातां or अधोषातां, अधविषत or अधोषत; &c.

In like manner धू Bring forth; as—असावीन् or असोषीन्; &c.

नू ^{o.c.} Praise (for णू).

Common Form. 1. अनुवीन्, अनुविष्टां, अनुविषुः; &c.

So धू ^{o.c.}, गू ^{o.c.}, and धू ^{o.c.} as before, r. 412. See *Mode VI*.

कू ^{o.c.} Make a certain noise. See *Mode XI*.

Proper Form. 1. अकुविष्ट, अकुविषातां, अकुविषत; &c.

भू ^{1.c.} Be, become. See *Mode I*.

Common Form. 1. अभून्, अभूतां, अभूवन्, 2. अभूः, अभूतं, अभूत; 3. अभूवं, अभूव, अभूम.

414. ऋ or ॠ being the termination of a root of one syllable, is changed to आर् in the *common* form of the third preterit; but no alteration takes place in the *proper* form, unless before the prefix इ in *Mode XI*, when it is changed to अर्. It is also changed to अर् when *Mode II*, is used.

415. OF roots in ऋ short, none take इ in the third preterit but वृ^{1.c.2.} and वृ^{2.c.} with जागृ^{1.c.}; except the preceding consonant be double, when, in the *proper* form only, they may indifferently take इ or not. But स्मृ^{1.c.}, may take इ in the *common* form. The root स्मृ never takes इ. वृ^{1.c.2.} and वृ^{2.c.} also occasionally may not take इ in the *proper* form.

416. ALL roots in ॠ long require इ in the *common* form of the third preterit; but in the *proper* form इ, or not.

417. ROOTS in ॠ long with वृ^{1.c.2.} and वृ^{2.c.} may indifferently use इ short or ई long before the terminations of the third preterit, *proper* form, *Mode XI*.

418. ॠ final, when the root is conjugated without इ in the *proper* form, according to rule 417, is changed to ईर्, and if preceded by a labial letter, to उर्.

419. स्मृ^{1.c.} Move, and ऋ^{2.c.} Move, may be conjugated in the *proper* form either according to *Mode XI*, or *Mode X*.

420. जृ^{1.c.} Grow old, decay, may be conjugated in the *common* form either according to *Mode VI*, or *Mode II*.

Examples in ऋ and ॠ.

कृ^{2.c.2.} Make, do. See *Modes V*, and *X*.

Common Form. 1. अकाषीत्, अकाषी, अकाषुः; 2. अकाषीः, अकाषि, अकाषे; 3. अकाषि, अकाषु, अकाष्म.

Proper

Proper Form. 1. अकृन्, अकृषातां, अकृषतः; 2. अकृषाः, अकृषाथां, अकृष्वं or द्वं; 3. अकृषि, अकृषुहि, अकृष्महि.

See rules 414 and 415.

After this example most other roots in ऋ may be inflected.

वृ ^{i.e.} Cover, and वृ ^{s.r.} Serve.

Obs. These roots requiring इ in the *common* form, and indifferently lo in the *proper*, are conjugated upon the principles of rules 414 and 415; see also rule 417. They are conjugated after *Mode VI*, in the *common* form, and *Modes XI* or *X* in the *proper*.

Common Form. 1. अवारीन्, अवारिष्ठां, अवारिषुः; 2. अवारीः, अवारिष्टं, अवारिष्टः; 3. अवारिषं, अवारिषू, अवारिष्म.

Proper Form. 1. अवरिष्ट, अवरीष्ट or अवृत,—अवरिषातां, अवरीषातां or अवृषातां,—अवरिषतः, अवरीषत or अवृषत; 2. अवरिष्टाः, अवरीष्टाः or अवृष्टाः,—अवरिषाथां, अवरीषाथां or अवृषाथां,—अवरिष्वं or द्वं, अवरीष्वं or द्वं, or अवृष्वं or द्वं; 3. अवरिषि, अवरीषि, or अवृषि,—अवरिषुहि, अवरीषुहि or अवृषुहि,—अवरिष्महि, अवरीष्महि or अवृष्महि.

जागृ ^{s.c.} Awake. See rule 415, and *Mode VI*.

Common Form. 1. अजागरीन्, अजागरिष्ठां, अजागरिषुः; &c.

स्तृ ^{s.c.p.} Spread. See rules 414 and 415, and *Modes V*, *XI*, and *X*.

Common Form. 1. अस्ताधीन्, अस्ताष्टीं, &c. like अकाशीन्; &c.

Proper Form. 1. अस्तरिष्ट or अस्तृत, अस्तरिषातां or अस्तृषातां; &c. &c.

स्व ^{1.c.} Sound. See *Modes* VI and V.

Common Form. 1. अस्वारीन् or अस्वार्षीन्, अस्वारिष्ठां or अस्वार्ष्टिं, अस्वारिषुः or अस्वार्षुः; &c. See preceding rules 414 and 415.

ऋ ^{1.c.} Move. See *Modes* II and V.

Common Form. 1. आरन् or आर्षीन्, आरतां or आर्ष्टिं, आरन् or आर्षुः; &c. See rules 414, 415, and 419.

सृ ^{1.c.} Move. See *Modes* II and V.

Common Form. 1. अमरन् or अमर्षीन्, अमरतां or अमर्ष्टिं, अमरन् or अमर्षुः; &c. See rules 414, 416, and 419.

कृ ^{9.c.7.} Injure, and कृ ^{6.c.} Scatter. See *Modes* VI, X, and XI.

Common Form. 1. अकारीन्, अकारिष्ठां, अकारिषुः; &c.

Proper Form. 1. अकरिष्ट, &c. or अकरीष्ट, &c. or अकीर्ष्ट, अकीर्षातां, अकीर्षन्; &c. See rules 414, 416, 417, and 418.

जृ ^{1.c.} Waste, decay, grow old.

This root may be conjugated either according to *Mode* VI or *Mode* II, by rule 420.

Common Form. 1. अजारीन्, अजारिष्ठां, अजारिषुः; &c.

Or, 1. अजीरन्, अजीरतां, अजीरन्; &c.

See rules 414, 416, 417, 418, and 420.

421. THE final of a root being ह, ऐ, or ओ, is, for the most part, changed to आ before the terminations of the third preterit.

422. MOST roots in ह, ऐ, and ओ, after changing their finals to

आ, according to foregoing rule, follow *Mode VII* in the *common* form, and *Mode X* in the *proper*, as in the following example. There are several anomalies which will afterwards be noticed.

वे ^{1.c.2.} Sew. See *Modes VII* and *X*.

Common Form. 1. अवासीन्, अवासिष्ठां, अवासिषुः; 2. अवासीः, अवासिष्टं, अवासिष्ट; 3. अवासिषं, अवासिषू, अवासिष्म.

Proper Form. 1. अवास्त, अवासातां, अवास्त; 2. अवास्थाः, अवासाथां, अवाध्वं; 3. अवासि, अवास्वहि, अवास्महि.

So most others in ए, ऐ, and ओ. But the following, धे, द्वे, षो, छो, शो, and दो, are anomalous.

423. धे ^{1.c.} Drink, is conjugated in three ways in the *common* form: According to *Mode VII*; as—अधामीन्, अधासिष्ठां, &c. According to *Mode I*; as—अधात्, अधातां, &c. and according to *Mode I*, changing the radical ए to अ instead of आ; as—अधत्, अधतां, &c.

424. द्वे Dare, brave, revile, is conjugated according to *Mode I*, changing ए to अ instead of आ; as—1. अद्वन्, अद्वतां, अद्वन्; &c.

425. षो ^{4.c.} Destroy, छो ^{4.c.} Cut off, and शो ^{4.c.} Whet, grind, file, are conjugated either like वे, according to *Mode VII*, or else follow *Mode I*.

Example.

मो ^{4.c.} (for षो) Destroy.

Common Form. 1. अमासीन्, अमासिष्ठां, अमासिषुः; &c.

Or,

1. अमात्, अमातां, अमुः; &c.

426. दो ^{4.c.} Cut, makes दा, and is then conjugated after *Mode I*; as—अदात्, अदातां, अदुः; &c.

Of

Of Roots terminating in Consonants in the third Preterit.

427. ALL the rules respecting the insertion and omission of the prefix इ, given in rules 331 to 347, page 281, &c. are generally applicable to this tense also.

428. MOST roots ending in consonants, requiring the prefix इ, are conjugated after *Mode VI* in the *common*, and *XI* in the *proper* form of the third preterit; but a few follow *Mode VII* in the *common* form.

429. OF roots which are conjugated with the prefix इ, such as are composed of the vowel अ between two consonants, the last not being double, as पढ़ ^{1.c.} Read, do for the most part change that vowel to आ, or not, in the *common* form of the third preterit; but not in the *proper*. But if a root in the popular lists be designated by a fervile ह, or end in ह, म्, or य्, no change takes place; nor do the roots क्षण् and श्वस् alter their vowels. The अ of वद् ^{1.c.} Say, tell, व्रज् ^{1.c.} Go, and of any root ending in अर् or अल्, is constantly changed to आ in the *common* form. Examples.

पढ़ ^{1.c.} Read.

Common Form. 1. अपाठीन् or अपठीन्, अपाठिष्ठां or अपठिष्ठां, अपाठिषु; or अपठिषु; &c. See *Mode VI*.

So may any other root within the description of the first part of this rule be conjugated.

भक्ष् ^{1.c.p.} Eat. *Modes VI and XI.*

As this root ends in a double consonant, no change is required in the vowel by this rule.

Common Form. 1. अभसीत्, अभक्षिष्ठां, अभक्षिषु; &c.

Proper Form. 1. अभक्षिष्ट, अभक्षिषातां, अभक्षिषन्; &c.

लम्

लृ १.०. Attach, adhere. *Mode VI.*

This root is distinguished in the lists by a servile ए. See rule 429.

Common Form. 1. अलृणीत्, अलृणिष्ठां, अलृणिषुः; &c.

यह् २.०. Take. *Mode VI.*

As this root ends in ह्, it does not change its vowel. See rule 429.

Common Form. 1. अयहीन्, अयहिष्ठां, अयहिषुः; &c.

भ्रम् १.०. Go about, wander. *Mode VI.*

This root ending in म्, does not alter its vowel. See rule 429.

Common Form. 1. अभ्रमीन्, अभ्रमिष्ठां, अभ्रमिषुः; &c.

व्य १.०.२. Spend, decline. *Modes VI and XI.*

Ending in य्, this root does not alter its vowel. See rule 429.

Common Form. 1. अव्ययीन्, अव्ययिष्ठां, अव्ययिषुः; &c.

Proper Form. 1. अव्ययिष्ट, अव्ययिषातां, अव्ययिषन्; &c.

क्षण् ३.०. Hurt, wound.

This root is another exception to rule 429.

Common Form. 1. अक्षणीन्, अक्षणिष्ठां, अक्षणिषुः; &c.

श्वम् २.४.०. Breathe. *Mode VI.*

This root is also an exception in the above rule.

Common Form. 1. अश्वमीन्, अश्वमिष्ठां, अश्वमिषुः; &c.

वद् १.०. Say, tell. *Mode VI.*

This root constantly changes its अ to आ by this rule in the *common form.*

Common Form. 1. अवादीन्, अवादिष्ठां, अवादिषुः; &c.

वज्र

वज् ^{1.c.} Go. Mode VI.

This root also uniformly changes its अ to आ in the *common* form of this tense.

Common Form. 1. अवाजीन्, अवाजिष्ठां, अवाजिषुः; &c.

चर् ^{1.c.} Go, move. Mode VI.

This root ending in अर्, by the above rule, always changes अ to आ in the *common* form of this tense.

Common Form. 1. अचारीन्, अचारिष्ठां, अचारिषुः; &c.

फल ^{1.c.} Produce fruit, prosper. Mode VI.

This root ending in अल्, constantly augments its vowel by the above rule in the *common* form.

Common Form 1. अफालीन्, अफालिष्ठां, अफालिषुः; &c.

Obs. If any root, within the above rule, should require to be conjugated in the *proper* form of this tense, no change takes place in the radical vowel.

430. IF a root requiring the prefix इ end in a single consonant, its penultimate, being any short vowel but अ, is changed—if इ to ए, if उ to ओ, if ऋ to अर्, and if लृ to अल्, both in the *proper* and *common* forms of the third preterit. But if the final be a double consonant, or the medial a long vowel, no change takes place; nor is the class of roots of the sixth conjugation, called from the first कृटादि, and marked with a redundant शि, subject to this rule.

Examples.

विद् ^{2.c.} Know, understand. Mode VI.

Common Form. 1. अवेदीन्, अवेदिष्ठां, अवेदिषुः; &c.

चिन्